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Saxifraga oppositifolia

MITCHELL NURSERIES
Barre, Vermont

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Our terms are **CASH WITH ORDER** and our prices include packing, boxing, and delivery to our Post Office or Express Office.

DISCOUNTS.—Quantity of stock on hand to begin 1947 is low in this nursery as it is in every nursery in America, and the discounts for early orders given in former years is discontinued until further notice; but it will pay any purchaser to order early and name a few items which we may substitute in case we are out of items ordered.

PRICES:

The prices in this catalog are good until January 1, 1948, only.

All \$.35 Plants are \$1.00 for 3—\$3.50 for 12 of one kind.

All .50 Plants are 1.40 for 3— 5.00 for 12 of one kind.

All .75 Plants are 2.00 for 3— 7.50 for 12 of one kind.

All 1.00 Plants are 2.50 for 3—10.00 for 12 of one kind.

If you order 3 sedums, for instance:—*S. acre*, *S. roseum* and *S. album*, this order does not take the 3 rate, but being all different varieties, they take the single rate. Also if you order 12 *Saxifrages* of 12 different varieties, they take the single rate. Only when the 12 are all of one variety, as 12 *Saxifraga aizoon*, or 12 *Veronica repens*, then they take the dozen rate.

During the War and since, Parcel Post has been more reliable and usually cheaper than Express in the handling of nursery stock, and we recommend that our customers have their plants shipped by Parcel Post, and when shipped that way the following cost must be added to the amount of the order to cover the cost of postage and special packing necessary; to all points north of the Potomac River and east of Cleveland, Ohio, 8 % extra; to all points west of Cleveland and east of the Mississippi River, 15 % extra; to all points between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, 20 % extra; to all points west of the Rocky Mountains, 25 % extra. Purchaser pays all transportation charges.

However, if the customer prefers to have the shipment sent by Express, collect, it will be shipped that way.

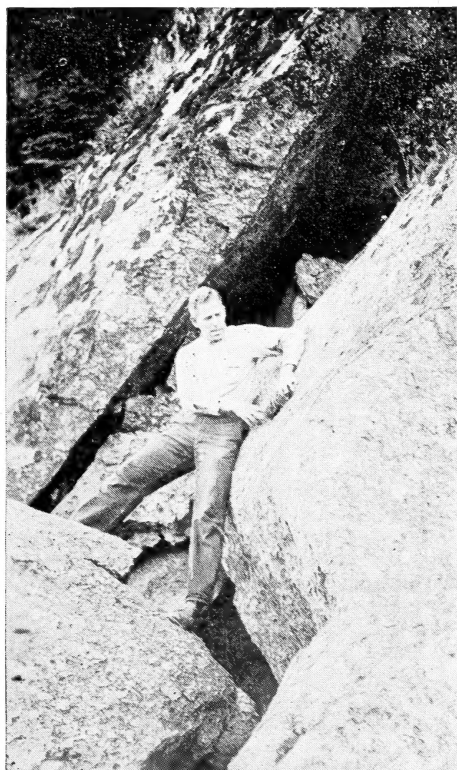
We guarantee all plants to be true to name. No further warranty of any kind can be given.

No order will be accepted that totals less than \$2.00.

Make all Checks payable to MITCHELL NURSERIES

This Nursery is not connected in any way with the George Mitchell Gardens of Williamstown, Vermont.

SECTION I



In the Mountains

Rock Garden Construction

Before you start a rock garden, know what you are trying to make. The pergolas, cement bird baths, gazing globes, aye, even painted bridges found in some so-called rock gardens, show the lamentable ignorance of the builders, of what they are trying to build. Learn this definition before you begin. "A Rock Garden is man's feeble attempt to imitate, on a small scale, the glorious majesty and beauty of a mountainside."

If the mountain climber wishes to rest, does he expect to find a conveniently placed rose arch with a seat in it? Nay, a mossy log or a neighboring rock is his seat, whereon he can "Commune with nature in her visible forms." The mountain lake or some moss-girdled pool is the mountain's reflector, making the gazing globe seem petty, indeed. The mountain bridge spanning the foaming brook is no piece of carpenter's skill, painted white, but a rustic affair of moss bedecked logs buttressed in living green by the lovely mountain ferns.

Before you begin your rock garden, climb by winding trail old Camel's Hump, Mt. Washington, or old Katahdin, in Maine, and observe how Nature makes her own Real Rock Gardens; then begin your Rock Garden, and remember it is a work of art that you are making, and the greatest artists, in every age, have been imitators of nature and students at her feet. The lichen laden cliff, the leaping mountain stream, the fern flanked boulders, these are your glorious inspirations! The mountain-side is your living model!

Where possible all rock gardens should have a background of tall shrubs, trees and evergreen with a mixture of ferns and tall perennials in this background; thus following nature with her luxuriant growth on the mountainside. Among the rocks use mostly small plants. The smaller the rocks, the smaller must be the plants. As a rule, the larger the rocks, the better the effect. Use no fertilizer or manure in the rock garden. The soil should be low in fertility. If rich soil is used, a few plants soon crowd out the others and where you started with 50 varieties you find that a mere half dozen soon occupy the whole place; even with poor soil, the strong growth of some varieties has to be guarded against.

Study Nature in her mountain home, and imitate her in your rock garden, and it will ever be to you an inspiration and a joy.

A common mistake in Rock Garden construction is placing all the rocks on end, giving the effect of a field of "dragon's teeth" as Stephen F. Hamblin writes in his book, "Rock Gardens." Equally bad is spacing the rocks an equal distance apart. Here we have the checker-board effect. In the mountains, one rock is tumbled upon another in endless confusion. From clefts in these boulders, from fissures between them, and from gravel at their bases, grow the Saxifrages, the Drabas, the Bluebells and the Columbines, mingling with the lovely ferns and with the mosses and lichens on the sullen, gray rocks, making a picture that God alone can create, and man but feebly imitate.

Years ago, some writer on Rock Gardens wrote, "Bury three-fourths of each rock beneath the surface," and, since that day, every writer on Rock Gardens has reiterated the foolish idea.

Go again to the mountains, and, behold! it is where the rocks lie tumbled upon each other, not hidden in the ground, but fully exposed, and softened and graced by luxuriant Alpine flora, that you are entranced and murmur to yourself, "Here is a Real Rock Garden."

Everyone recognizes the fact that the larger the rocks, the better the rock garden. Then why bury three-fourths of each rock? It is a simple matter to make any rock secure from the action of frost without burying it very deeply.

More than 75 per cent of the Rock plants listed in this catalog can be grown in any well constructed open Rock Garden, but there are some difficult jewels which require the use of the Scree here in America as it is used in the more favorable climate of England. True lovers of Alpines are not finding the construction of Screes difficult or costly and with them they are growing plants that they formerly only dreamed of growing. Below I give you my ideas on the Scree.



Androsace sarmentosa in the Scree

The Scree; Wet and Dry.

The so-called "Moraine" as advocated by Farrer and other English writers on the Rock Garden, was an elaborate and costly structure with cement bottom and 3 feet of stones and gravel with perforated water pipes about a foot below the surface. This would work fine for about a year and then the holes in the pipes would become clogged with silt and rust and other troubles developed and in the end the so-called "Moraine" was regarded as a failure and the Dry Scree became the popular place for difficult plants.

I will say plainly that I have little use for the Scree as constructed by English gardeners. The Scree that I advocate is an imitation of the natural Screes found so abundantly in our western mountains, also here and there, among the Green Mountains of Vermont and on a large scale on the north shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, Province of Quebec, particularly at Mt. St. Pierre, where there are hundreds of acres of Scree on which grow many fine Rock plants.

The English writers all follow Farrer who wrote: "Let the ground—be excavated to some three feet in depth." Then they put in a foot of large cobbles, then a layer of turfs, then two feet of gravel mixed

with a small amount of good soil. A practical American would ask: "Why dig a hole three feet deep? Why not place your scree on top of the natural soil on a hillside (not too steep) and do away with the foot of cobbles at the bottom?" This is the way Nature makes her screes. The small stones constituting the scree are broken from the cliffs above by the action of frosts and slide down the mountain often attaining several hundred feet in depth. In many cases the cliffs above the scree are dripping with water seeping through the rock fissures from the higher hills and mountains in back. This water drips on the shingle constituting the scree and since the scree is a side-hill, it seeps always to a lower level, thus keeping the whole scree always damp but never too wet and never with any stagnant water anywhere. Truly an ideal place for anything but a desert plant. Even after three months of drouth, this scree is moist two inches below the surface. This is Nature's Wet Scree. Her Dry Scree is the same without the dripping cliffs above, depending on the local rain fall for its moisture. As Nature makes her Dry Scree, homogeneous at all depths, these screes retain the local rainfall to a remarkable degree and the scree will be found to be moist a few inches below the surface at all times regardless of how dry the summer may be.

In making a scree in our Rock Garden, let us follow Nature as far as possible. We can approximate the dripping cliffs and we do not need the hundreds of feet in depth found in Nature. Take a part of your rock garden that has an inclination of at least one foot drop to six feet back, two feet drop will be even better, as the drop gives you the necessary drainage. Remove all weeds and turf from this area and cover it with the scree material given below to the depth of at least a foot, probably two feet might be better in rainy climates, then water thoroughly and plant.

The scree material is the important part of the scree, and as a large percentage of scree plants are lime lovers, it would be best if the lime section of the scree could be made of crushed limestone passed over screens as given below, and this can be done in many parts of our country. But do not worry if you cannot get the limestone. Go to the nearest gravel deposit with two screens, the largest made of two feet wide chicken wire with approximately one inch mesh. The other with a mesh of from 20 to 24 to the inch—copper mosquito netting—and pass the gravel over these screens. The coarse screen will throw out the stones over an inch in diameter, and the fine screen will sift out the silt and fine sand which you do not want. To every eight bushels of this sifted gravel add one bushel of ground peat and a peck of wood ashes, if you can get the ashes. If the wood ashes are unobtainable, replace it with four quarts of agricultural lime. Build your pile up on these proportions and shovel the pile over at least three times and your scree material is ready to be placed and will make a lime scree. To make an acid scree, use the gravel and peat in the same proportions but leave out the ashes and lime. As made above this is a Dry Scree and is fine for Lewisias, difficult Penstemons and many other difficult Westerners.

To make the above a wet scree we can come very near the dripping cliffs of Nature by placing an inch pipe, which has been perforated with tiny holes about a foot apart, horizontal along the highest part of the scree and connecting with our water system. In between rains, turn on the water at night, just enough to get a fine trickle through all of the holes. (Before the war a perforated rubber hose was on the market, and when again obtainable it should be just the thing for this purpose). The scree should be moist all through by morning when you can turn the water off until nightfall.

The above is simple and is Nature's way and can be built at one-third of the cost of the English method and in this country will give better results. No plant should be too difficult when you have a wet scree.



This ancient worn-down mountain top in Craftsbury Common, Vt., was for many years a fertile meadow until a half acre was uncovered and made into a Rock Garden by the Mitchell Nurseries.

ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

In order to have a good Rock Garden, of course, you must have good hardy plants, not little plants grown under glass in 2 inch pots, but good sturdy plants that have been grown out doors in a cold climate. In this catalog I am offering these STURDY plants.

In presenting this catalog to the gardeners of America, I am presenting the results of many years of study, research, and actual practice with thousands of varieties of plants here in Vermont, one of the coldest sections of the Union. Many of the plants offered by other nurserymen as Rock Plants, but not found in this catalog, have proved tender and unreliable here and have been discarded. A few of these discarded plants may be excellent plants south of New England, but are not for the "Cold Country."

Many of the larger plants offered in some catalogs as Rock Plants, will be found in the BORDER PERENNIALS section of this catalog.

I believe this catalog offers to the gardeners of America the largest and best selection of real Rock Garden Plants ever offered in America.

My personal guarantee is given that you get good sturdy plants, but I do not guarantee that you can grow some of the difficult plants which we catalog. I cannot guarantee your ability, or your gardener's ability. Neither do I guarantee that you can grow a mossy Saxifrage in full sun in Virginia or Missouri, or Primula mistassinica on pure sand in Ohio, but all these difficult plants are being grown by skillful gardeners in all these states.

You are invited to visit the Mitchell Nursery during the flowering season, where you can study these plants where they grow until you are weary and perhaps slightly confused, as many are, by the enormous number of varieties grown here.

Because of the absence of the owner on a plant hunting trip, the nursery will be closed to visitors from June 15 to July 15, 1947.

Yours truly for better Rock Gardens.

JAMES E. MITCHELL,

Owner of Mitchell Nurseries.

NOT connected with the Geo. E. Mitchell Gardens of Williamstown, Vt.



ACAENA BUCHANANI:—A lovely dwarf ground cover from New Zealand with insignificant flowers but beautiful silvery foliage on prostrate stems; perfectly hardy and good in sun or shade35

ACANTHOPHYLLUM SPINOSUM:—Spiny green mounds with fragrant fringed white flowers on 6-in. stems50

ACHILLEA:—Good and easy rock plants. Give them full sun and the poorest of soil.

- A. ageratifolia* (Anthemis Aizoon):—8 in. white flowers, July. Rare.35
- A. aurea:*—8 in. Golden-yellow flowers in July and August . . .35
- A. Fraasii:*—10 in. Silver-white foliage; white flowers . . .35
- A. Lewisii:*—A new hybrid from England with light yellow flowers on 6 inch stems50
- A. millefolium roseum:*—12 in. Pink Yarrow. Midsummer bloom .35
- A. siberica:*—10 in. Small with silvery leaves; white flowers, late .35
- A. tomentosa:*—8 in. Yellow flowers in late summer35
- A. umbellata:*—4 in. White flowers in July. Rare35

ACTAEA:—Long life perennials for shady places. Showy heads of white flowers in spring and shiny berries in the fall.

- A. alba:*—2 ft. high, large white berries35
- A. rubra:*—2 ft. high, red berries35

ACTINEA herbacea:—10 in. Large yellow daisies. July. Full sun .35

AETHIONEMA coridifolium:—Deep green foliage completely covered in June with lovely pink blooms; these easy and lovely plants grow 8 in. high and should have the poorest sandy soil in full sun . .35

- A. pulchellum:*—Much like the above but a trifle taller . . .35
- A. Warley's rose:*—6 in. The best of the Aethionemas, and all are very good. Large deep pink flowers over a dark green glossy foliage. Lovely and a long season bloomer75

AJUGA:—A good heavy ground cover in sun or shade. Grows anywhere.

- A. Brockbankii:*—6 in. Bronzy-green foliage, blue flowers . . .35
- A. genevensis alba:*—5 in. Green foliage; white flowers in June .35
- A. genevensis*, Pink Spires; 6 in. Pink blooms, rare50
- A. reptans:*—6 in. Creeper. Sun or shade. Blue flowers in June .35
- A. variegata:*—5 in. Variegated foliage. Blue flowers, early summer35



ALLIUM:—Very hardy, attractive and popular plants, easy to grow anywhere in full sun.

A. caeruleum:—12 in. Another very good deep blue Allium with flowers in globular umbels in early summer .35

A. cernuum:—18 in. Pink flowers in nodding umbels; mid-summer .35

A. flavum:—10 in. Large heads of yellow, drooping flowers .35

A. karataviense:—8 in. Light green leaves often 3 inches across, with flowers in globular umbels 3 inches through. An outstanding lavender Allium which is very rare \$1.00

A. Moly:—12 in. Large umbels of yellow flowers in August. Uncommon .50

A. pulchellum:—12-18 in. Deep pink blooms in August .35

A. sphaerocephalum:—2 ft. Deep rose-colored spherical umbels, rare .50

A. stellatum:—12-18 in. Light pink flowers in late summer .35

A. tibeticum:—8-10 in. Light mauve flowers in May .35

ALYSSUM:—No Rock Garden would be complete without some of these beautiful plants. All have lovely grey foliage covered in season with bright yellow flowers. Plant where they can drape a large rock just below them.

A. argenteum:—10 in. Blooms in midsummer. Bright yellow .35

A. atlanticum:—6 in. Hoary-grey foliage, with light yellow flowers in late summer .35

A. saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold):—12-18 in. May and June .35

A. saxatile citrinum:—A variety of above with soft yellow flowers .35

A. serpyllifolium:—Not over 2 in. high, with the smallest of grey foliage and bright yellow flowers. One of the rarest and best .50



J. E. Mitchell studies "Nature's Rock Garden"
on Camel's Hump Mountain, Vermont

ANACYCLUS depressus:—6 in. Hoary, fern-like leaves with white, crimson-tipped daisies all summer. Hardy here75

ANDROSACE:—The loveliest of all Alpine plants. The varieties offered below are all easy to grow in full sun here in Vermont and are all true to name. Great confusion exists, among the few American nurseries that offer any Androsaces, between *A. Chumbyi*, *A. sarmentosa* and *A. primuloides*, the plants sold under all these names being generally *A. sarmentosa*. Our *A. Chumbyi* and *A. sarmentosa* are true and quite distinct from each other, and the writer believes that the true *A. primuloides* has never yet seen America.

A. Chumbyi:—Silvery fur coated rosettes, bright pink blooms . . .50

A. lanuginosa:—One of the loveliest of Rock plants. Silvery foliage on trailing stems with many umbels of white crimson-eyed flowers during most of the summer. Needs light protection here in Vermont.. .75

A. mucronifolia:—3 in. A small variety of *A. sempervivoides*.. .50

A. sarmentosa:—4 in. Wooly rosettes; deep pink flowers; very good50

A. sempervivoides:—3 in. No wool on rosettes; lilac flowers in May50

A. vitaliana (*Douglasia vitaliana*):—Hard green mounds covered in spring with fine yellow flowers. Looks like a *Kabschia Saxifrage*, but better and easier than any *Saxifrage*; easy50

A. yunnanensis:—I would call this a very fine variety of *A. sarmentosa* with larger rosettes adorned with more and whiter wool . \$1.00

ANEMONE:—A large group of mountain and forest plants that make the best of Rock Garden subjects. All are easy to grow on north and east exposures. All are beautiful.

- A. Baldensis:—5 in. Large white blooms in July. Very rare . . .75
 A. canadensis:—12-18 in. White flowers all summer. Sun or shade. . .35
 A. magellanica:—15 in. Light yellow blooms in June50
 A. montana rubra:—12 in. The largest and best of the pulsatilla tribe of Anemones. Deep wine red75
 A. numerosa alba plana:—Large white semi-double blooms on 6 in. stems. This and the next should have light shade with plenty of humus in the soil. Easy and should be better known \$1.00
 A. numerosa, Royal Blue:—Deepest blue in the tribe; lovely . \$1.00
 A. parviflora:—4 in. A rare plant from the Gaspé Peninsula. Lovely white flowers over shiny dark green foliage75
 A. patens nuttalliana:—6-9 in. Pale lilac flowers. May50
 A. pulsatilla:—12-15 in. Purple flowers in early spring50
 A. pulsatilla alba:—A white flowered A. pulsatilla50
 A. pulsatilla rubra:—A dark red flowered A. pulsatilla75
 A. pulsatilla, English form:—Very large violet blooms; believed to have been brought into England by the Romans75
 A. quinquefolia:—Our native Wood Anemone; white flowers in early spring. Give it shade and leafmould35
 A. sylvestris:—12-15 in. Large pure white flowers in June . . .35

ANEMONELLA thalictroides:—6 in. White flowers one inch across in loose umbels. Native to the eastern states35

ANTENNARIA dioica:—One of the finest silvery ground covers .35

ANTHEMIS:—Excellent plants for a dry, hot, sunny spot.

- A. aizoon:—See Achillea ageratifolia.
 A. nobilis:—8 in. White daisies in late summer. Give full sun. . .35
 A. Sancta-Johannis:—15 in. Orange colored blooms in August . .35

ANTHERICUM liliago:—10-15 in. Grass-like foliage with lovely fragrant white flowers in July35

ANTHYLLIS Vulneraria:—3 in. A very rare plant with bright golden pea flowers in late summer. It does not spread and is just the thing for a small pocket. Hardy, easy and lovely75

ANTIRRHINUM Asarina:—Prostrate. A hardy snapdragon with woolly grey foliage and large white flowers all summer50

AQUILEGIA:—These graceful and charming perennials are among the best of Rock Garden plants. Do well in either sun or shade.

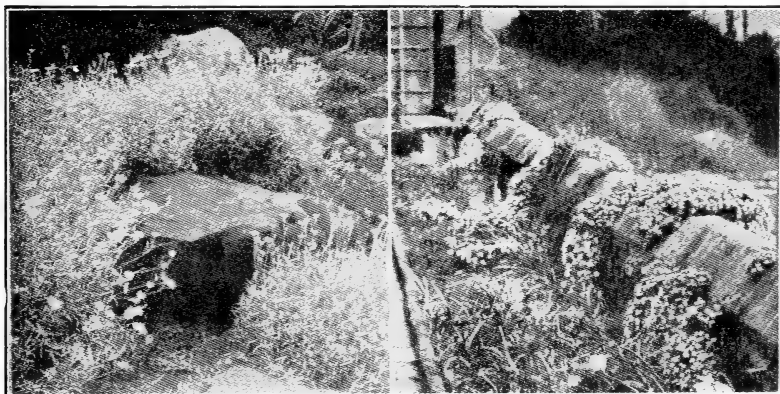
- A. Akitensis:—8 in. A very rare dwarf Japanese Columbine in lavender blue and yellow50
 A. alpina:—Large blue flowers on 18 in. stems. Good and easy . .35
 A. canadensis:—Native red and yellow Columbine. July . . .35
 A. caerulea:—2 ft. Rocky Mt. Columbine. Blue and white. Mid-summer35
 A. Chrysantha:—2 ft. A pure yellow Columbine. All summer . .35
 A. clematiflora:—18 in. Lovely flat blooms in shades of pink and cream. 2 in. in diameter and without any spur. Blooms midsummer .50
 A. Cap des Rosiers:—2 ft. The best double Aquilegia I have yet seen. Pink, short spurs and completely double. I obtained this fine plant from an old cemetery at Cap des Rosiers in eastern Quebec. It has come 90% true from seed. Plants that have bloomed50

<i>A. flabellata</i> :—10 in. Large flowers with white petals and lilac sepals. Short spurred; very fine	.50
<i>A. glandulosa</i> , Copenhagen var.:—15 in. Very large blue and white flowers. Native of Siberia	.75
<i>A. Jonesii</i> :—3 in. About the smallest and rarest of the Columbines; with relatively large blue or purple flowers	\$1.50
<i>A. longissima</i> :—2 ft. Huge yellow flowers with 3 in. spurs	.50
<i>A. pyrenaica</i> :—10 in. A lovely clear blue dwarf, long spurred	.50

ARABIS:—These spring blooming plants are among the easiest and best of Rock plants. Will grow about anywhere if given some sun.

A. androsace:—An outstanding *Arabis* resembling an *Androsace*, having silvery hair covered rosettes in compact little clumps. White flowers in spring. Full sun

<i>A. alpina</i> :—Very early with a host of pure white flowers	.35
<i>A. alpina fl. pl.</i> :—6 in. Double flowered form of above. Superior	.50
<i>A. albida</i> :—6 in. An improved <i>A. alpina</i>	.35
<i>A. albida rosea</i> :—6 in. Flowers of a mauve-pink shade	.50
<i>A. albida Rosabelle</i> :—A deep pink variety	.50
<i>A. albida variegata</i> :—Variegated form of above. Choice and rare	.50
<i>A. hybridum</i> , Mitchell's Rose:—The finest <i>Arabis</i> in cultivation. Far superior to <i>A. albida rosea</i> or <i>Rosabelle</i> . Has deep rose-colored flowers in abundance and a more refined foliage which does not ramp over everything in sight	.75
<i>A. Kellereri</i> :—8 in. A rare kind with white flowers in early spring	.35
<i>A. procurrens</i> :—6 in. Large white flowers in spring. Rare	.35
<i>A. sturii</i> :—6 in. A fine dwarf <i>Arabis</i>	.35
<i>A. Sundermanni</i> :—A rare hybrid. Brilliant green foliage and large white flowers	.35



Cerastium tomentosum

Arabis Sundermanni

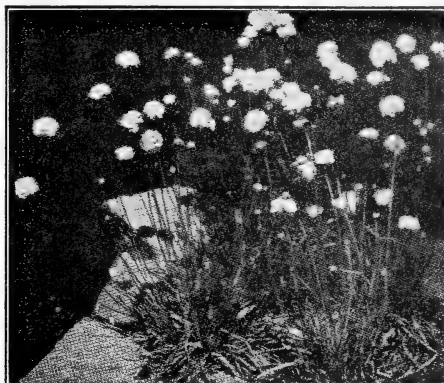
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS:—High Alpine or Arctic plants which require an acid stony soil in full sun.

A. alpina:—A small deciduous shrub rising scarcely an inch above the ground. Unlike the more common Bearberry, its fruit is black. A rare and difficult shrub

A. Uva-Ursi:—The well known Bearberry, bright evergreen foliage and brilliant red berries in the fall

ARENARIA:—Low mats forming perennials, that include some of the best and easiest Rock plants.

A. caespitosa:—1 in. Moss-like with white flowers. June . . . .	.35
A. caespitosa aurea:—1 in. Yellow mats with white flowers . . .	.35
A. congesta:—10 in. A fine white flowered Rocky Mt. species . .	.35
A. grandiflora:—6 in. Extra large white flowers in midsummer .	.35
A. laricifolia:—6 in. Dark green mats; white flowers in June . .	.35
A. Ledebouriana:—Very dark green cushions with fine white flowers on 6 in. stems. A rare variety . . . . .	.35
A. montana:—6 in. Large white flowers in July . . . . .	.35



Armeria Lauchearia

ARMERIA:—Standard Rock Garden plants with grass-like leaves in small tufts. Easy to grow in full sun.

A. alpina:—6 in. A lovely plant with bright pink flower heads .35	
A. alpina alba:—6 in. A white form of the above . . . . .	.35
A. Bee's Ruby:—12 in. Large bright red flower heads. One of the best . . . . .	.75
A. caespitosa:—2 in. Light pink flowers stemless on a dark green cushion. Not common . . . . .	.35
A. lauchearia:—4 in. Bright pink blooms. One of the best . . .	.35

ARNICA molis:—12 in. Lovely 2 inch golden daisies in July30

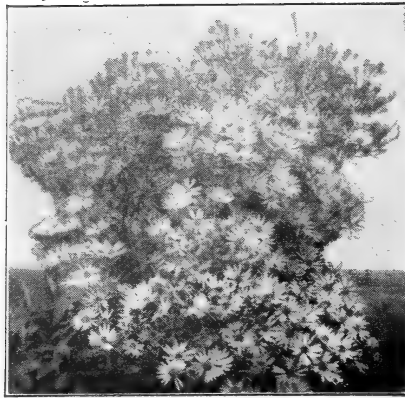
ARISAEMA triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit):—Fine for shade . .35

ARTEMESIA:—Plants with finely-cut gray leaves, grown for the foliage only. All are good.

A. abrotanum:—15 in. Grayish-green foliage. Southernwood . .	.35
A. canadensis:—6 in. A variety from the icy northland with beautiful finely cut gray foliage . . . . .	.35
A. frigida:—12 in. The best of the Artemesias, with wonderful silky foliage . . . . .	.35
A. frigida, Silver Dome:—6 in. A dwarf close growing form of the above; needs little trimming . . . . .	.75
A. pedamontana:—5 in. Very finely cut, aromatic gray foliage in clumps not over 4 inches across . . . . .	.50
A. Stelleriana:—4 in. A nice creeping plant with white foliage .	.35

ASARUM canadensis:—Ginger-root:—Ground cover, dense shade .35

ASCLEPIUS tuberosa:—18 in. Immense flat umbels of flaming orange blooms in August; easy to grow anywhere in full sun; outstanding



Dwarf Hybrid Aster, "Maiden Blush"

ASTER:—This lovely genus contains many real Rock Garden Gems. Give them full sun in any kind of soil.

A. alpinus, Goliath:—6-10 in. This lovely Aster has large daisy-like blooms of a bluish-purple shade. Blooms very profusely in June . . .35

A. alpinus albus:—A white form of the above. Equally good . . .35

A. ericoides Blue Star:—The most graceful and airy of all the Aster genus, this and its companion, "Chastity" are hybrids originating in England. Has innumerable small blue flowers on branching thread-like stems50

A. ericoides Chastity:—Like the above, but color is white35

A. linariifolius:—12 in. 1 inch blue flowers in September35

A. luteus:—18 in. A lovely yellow hybrid35

A. Star of Eisenbach:—A large flowered blue variety of *A. Alpina*35

A. sericeus:—Silky foliage with claret colored flowers35

A. spectabilis nana:—8 in. An outstanding Aster; large blooms 1½ in. across; bright violet in September. None better. Very rare . . .75

A. New Dwarf Hybrids:—These are a wonderful new race of Asters. They are really tiny forms of the Michaelmas Daisies, and are a most welcome addition to our Fall blooming rock plants.

A. Aurora:—18 in. Semi-double. Shell pink, yellow center . . .35

A. Bluebird:—10 in. Clear lavender-blue35

A. Blue Bouquet:—12 in. Violet blue with yellow eye35

A. Constance:—9 in. Shell pink35

A. Countess of Dudley:—12 in. Clear pink, yellow eye. October .35

A. Daphne:—12 in. Pink shaded lilac35

A. Lavenda:—Lavender blue flowers. 6 in. Blooms early . . .35

A. Lady Henry Maddocks:—Clear pink flowers early in Sept. . .35

A. Lilac Time:—12 in. Bushy with soft lilac flowers35

A. Maiden Blush:—8 in. Flowers white, tinged pink. August . .35

A. Marjorie:—9 in. Bright rose-pink flowers in mid-October . .35

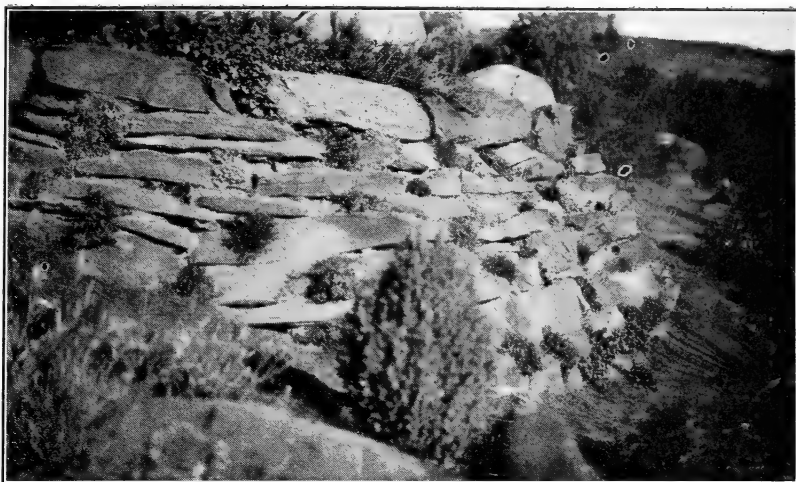
A. Niobe:—6 in. Very dwarf with pure white flowers35

A. Peter Pan:—Soft pink flowers. Dwarf, compact growers. 6 in. .35

A. Remembrance:—14 in. Large semi-double lilac flowers, late October35

A. Ronald:—8 in. Rose-pink buds opening to lilac-pink blooms .35

A. Victor:—6 in. Pale lavender-blue flowers in mid-September .35



ASTILBE:—The dwarf varieties here offered are among the best of Rock Garden plants. Do well in sun or partial shade.

A. chinensis pumila:—A fine rock plant with deep pink spikes of bloom in late summer50

A. Crispi hybrid, "Perkio":—4 in. Deep rose-colored spikes in July. This and the following varieties of *Crispi* hybrids were recently imported from Europe75

A. Crispi hybrid, Peter Pan:—4 in. Light pink spikes in July . . .75

A. Crispi hybrid, Liliput:—4 in. Crested foliage, pink spikes . . .75

A. simplicifolia:—8 in. A handsome little Astilbe from China with light pink spikes in August50

AUBRIETA:—This genus contains some of the best and easiest of all Rock Garden plants. Plant in full sun in any ordinary garden soil.

A. Borsch's White:—Large white flowers tinted pink50

A. Dr. Mules:—Large violet-purple flowers; profuse bloomer . . .50

A. Gloriosa:—Largest flowers of all; light pink75

A. graeca:—Very compact species, lavender to purple flowers . .35

A. Lavender Queen:—Pale lavender blooms50

A. Old Rose:—Name descriptive of color50

A. Pink Parachute:—Color rather difficult to describe, but the originator terms it a soft shade of *Dianthus* pink. A very distinctive color50

A. Purple Knoll:—A real purple, although in full sun some say it is more violet-purple50

A. Purple King:—A different shade of purple from above50

A. Mixed Hybrids:—Many colors mixed. Seed from named kinds .35

BELLIUM bellidioides:—2 in. Tiny white daisies all summer . . .35

CALAMINTHA alpina:—6-8 in. A fine Alpine covered with pretty purple flowers in late summer35

C. glabella:—6 in. Lilac-colored flowers all summer. Very rare .50

CALLUNA (Scotch Heather):—The Heathers are only just beginning to be appreciated in America. There are many varieties, none better than these offered below. Plant in full sun in a light sandy soil filled with ground peat.

C. Alportii:—10 in. A rare crimson flowered heather with dark green foliage \$1.00

C. vulgaris:—12 in. Covered in August with lilac flowers \$1.00

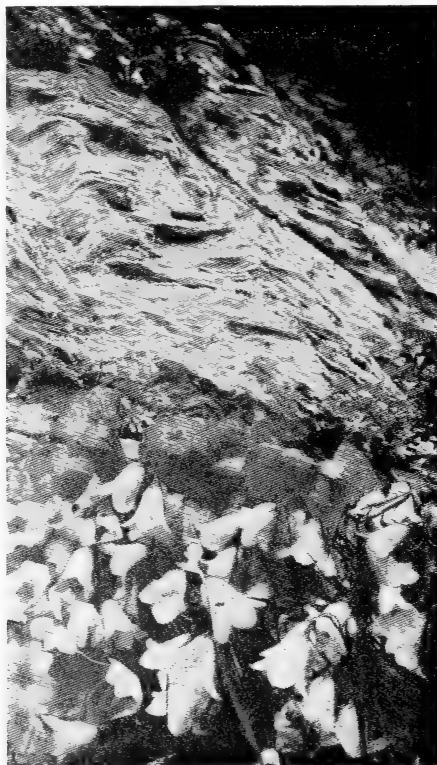
C. vulgaris alba:—12 in. White with bloom in August \$1.00

C. vulgaris aurea:—Foliage bright yellow; flowers mauve .. \$1.00

CALTHA, American Cowslip:—While native to swamps yet these showy plants will do well in good garden soil, if shaded from noon-day sun.

C. palustris:—Large golden flowers on 8 in. stems35

CAMASSIA Quamash:—2 ft. A western bulbous plant with lovely blue flowers in August35



Campanula rotundifolia, "Scotch Blue Bells"

CAMPANULA:—The Bellflowers are among the most showy of Rock plants. Blooming after the spring rush of bloom is over they fill an indispensable place in our gardens. There are many species and all are beautiful. Most of them are of the easiest culture. Many prefer light shade.

C. alliariaefolia:—2 ft. Long spikes of creamy-white flowers .. .35

C. carpathica:—10 in. Blue, saucer shaped bloom all summer . .35

C. carpathica alba:—A pure white form of above .....	.35
C. carpathica Exquisite:—Flowers white with blue edging ...	.50
C. carpathica pallida:—Large flowers of lightest blue .....	.50
C. cochlearifolia:—4 in. Formerly called C. pusilla, also C. caespitosa, one of the finest rock garden plants in civilization. Where it does well, and we have no trouble with it, it gives hundreds of little nodding blue thimbles in mid-summer. It has no superior .....	.50
C. cochlearifolia alba:—A snow-white variety of the above ...	.50
C. cochlearifolia, Miranda.—3 in. For 15 years we have been purchasing from many reliable sources so-called "Miranda," all of which met Farrer's description regarding color, but none came up to the "enormous size" of bloom of his "Campanula Bellardii Miranda" until we secured via British Columbia a plant, the blooms of which were not only correct in color but one third larger than the usual C. cochlearifolia and we were content to call this Farrer's plant. It need not concern gardeners that botanical science has NOT accepted Farrer's name, "C. Bellardi," for the species.	
He describes his find of "Miranda" in the usual Farrer style as follows: "Under the slopes of the Vorder Wellhorn I came upon a really astonishing C. Bellardi, very dwarf, with flowers of enormous size, and of a delicate pallor which might almost deserve the name of silvery, were it not more feelingly to be painted as a diaphanous and pale china blue, like a fine cloud at night with the moon behind it." We offer a few plants at	
C. Collina:—12 in. An easy but rare Alpine with magnificent big satiny bells of imperial purple	\$1.00
C. garganica:—3-4 in. White-eyed, blue, star-like blooms ....	.50
C. glomerata:—12-18 in. Rich purple flowers in July .....	.35
C. glomerata acaulis:—Like above, but only 4 inches tall ....	.50
C. G. F. Wilson:—Lovely garden hybrid. Dangling violet bells ..	.75
C. istriaca:—Pale blue flowers. Rare .....	.50
C. lasiocarpa:—4 in. Probably the choicest Campanula native to North America. Large upturned deep blue cups on each stem. Give it good drainage in a moraine if possible .....	.75
C. macrorhiza:—For garden purposes, this is just a fine Scotch Blue Bell with deep purple bells .....	.50
C. persicifolia grandiflora:—2-3 ft. This is probably the finest and best C. persicifolia in America. Our entire stock came from one plant and that plant the best plant of this species I have ever seen. Our present stock are not seedlings but divisions of that original plant ....	.35
C. persicifolia alba:—2 ft. White variety of the above .....	.35
C. persicifolia alba fl. pl.:—A double white persicifolia .....	.50
C. Portenschlagiana (C. muralis):—6 in. Flowers blue purple, large .....	.50
C. Portenschlagiana, Batavia:—A lighter blue form of above ..	.50
C. Poscharskyana:—Long prostrate stems, flowers much like garganica. Very easy, very good .....	.50
C. pulla:—3 in. Satiny bells of deepest purple; moraine ....	.50
C. pusilla:—See C. cochlearifolia.	
C. rapunculoides:—2 ft. Large purple hanging bells; invasive ..	.35
C. rotundifolia (Scotch Blue Bell):—Clear blue bells. August to October .....	.35
C. rotundifolia alba:—A lovely snow-white Scotch Blue Bell ..	.75

C. rotundifolia, Purple Gem:—8-12 in. Smaller flowers of a most glorious shade of deep purple. Much more floriferous than the ordinary Scotch Blue Bell. We consider it the best Rock Garden Campanula in our list. Originated here at the Mitchell Nurseries, and is bought by every Rock Garden enthusiast who sees it in bloom50

C. sarmatica:—12 in. This is one of the loveliest and easiest Campanulas in existence. A nicely branching bush covered with beautiful gray foliage all leaning to one side and in this gray mist hang a multitude of broad and deeply scalloped pendant bells of a lovely silvery blue. Not too large for any Rock Garden50

C. saxifraga:—5 in. Grass-like foliage forming an attractive little mound, above which are large deep blue, wide-open bell-shaped flowers in early summer. Because it is exceedingly rare, many people think it must be difficult, but this is a mistake; we find it easy here. We have only a few \$1.50

C. valdensis:—8 in. A very fine Scotch Blue Bell with gray foliage50

CARAGANA pygmaea:—A dwarf shrub finally growing to 24 inches, or prostrate, with yellow pea flowers in midsummer. Small four-year-old plants \$1.00

CATANANCHE caerulea:—12 in. Lovely blue daisies, late summer50

CERASTIUM:—Creeping plants covered with white flowers in early spring. Plant in any soil in full sun.

C. columnae:—3 in. An extra white variety of *C. tomentosum* . .35

C. glaciale:—2 in. One of the finest of Alpines, covered with white wool, in fact this is the wooliest plant in our nursery, even exceeding *Androsace Chumbyi*, and unlike wool on most Alpines, this does not denote a difficult plant. Easy and good50

C. tomentosum:—4 in. Grey foliage; large white flowers in spring35

CHIMAPHILA umbellata (Pipsissewa):—8 in. Evergreen foliage and lovely hanging waxy flowers in June35

CHIOGENES hispidula (Creeping Snowberry):—1 in. Evergreen creeper with large white berries in the fall35

CHRYSANTHEMUM:—Few Chrysanthemums are for the Rock Garden but the species listed below are dwarf and very hardy and are excellent for that purpose. Full sun and fairly rich soil.

C. alpinum:—4 in. Single white daisies in October. Rare35

C. arcticum:—10 in. Mass of white bloom in October35

CHRYSOGONUM virginianum:—5 in. Rare. 1 inch golden blooms in late summer; full sun50

CHRYSOPSIS vilosa nana:—6 in. Fine gray foliage surmounted with many small bright yellow flowers in July and August35

C. mariana:—10 in. A mass of yellow daisies all through the late summer and early fall35

CLINTONIA borealis:—6 in. Yellow bells in early spring; shade .35

CORNUS canadensis:—6 in. White flowers, red berries, acid soil .35

COREOPSIS auriculata:—6 in. Large golden yellow blooms all through the late summer and early fall50

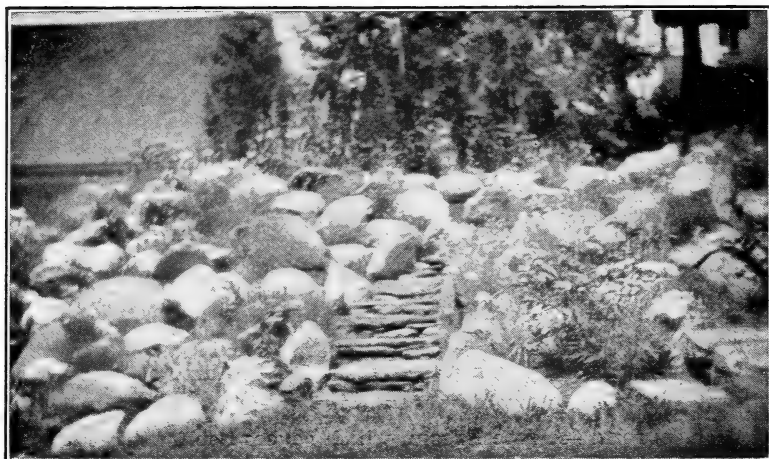
C. rosea nana:—8 in. Masses of light pink daisies in August and September. Will grow anywhere35

COPTIS trifoliata:—3-4 in. Evergreen, white bloom, May. Acid soil35

- CORYDALIS bulbosa**:—10 in. A beautiful species with ferny foliage from a hollow bulb, with a profusion of deep pink flowers in May . . .50
C. lutea:—10 in. One of the finest everblooming plants in existence. Bright golden flowers over lovely green foliage50
- COTONEASTER horizontalis**:—6 in. A dwarf spreading shrub. Evergreen south of Philadelphia, but hardy in the north. Pink flowers followed by bright red berries in the fall \$1.50
C. microphylla:—Similar to the above but has smaller leaves \$1.50
- COTULA squalida**:—1 in. Carpet for stepping stones and shady spots35
- CUNILA origanoides**:—6 in. Looks much like a Thyme; forms nice little clumps of foliage covered with hundreds of mint-like, purplish-pink flowers in 3 in. spikes from August to October35
- CYTISUS (Broom)**:—The varieties we offer of this fine European shrub are all decumbent species and eminently suitable for our Rock Gardens. Give full sun in a gravelly soil full of humus.
C. decumbens:—8 in. Covered with bright yellow bloom, mid-summer \$1.00
C. purpureus:—A rare Broom, which covers itself with lovely purple bloom in early spring \$1.00



Dryas Sundermanni above)—Anemone Sylvestris (below)



CYPRIPEDIUM (Lady Slipper):—Those lovely Orchids have several species eminently fitted for lightly shaded spots in our Rock Gardens. Only the first named is difficult.

C. acaulis (Common Lady Slipper):—8 in. Must have very acid soil35

C. arietinum, Ram's Head Lady Slipper:—6 in. The rarest of our native Lady Slippers; brownish with rose colored lip shading into crimson. Few botanists have ever seen this slipper in its native haunts; not as spectacularly beautiful as some of the others it is most interesting and odd. Seldom offered for sale \$1.50

C. parviflorum:—12 in. Yellow slipper, slightly smaller than the next, but more refined50

C. pubescens:—Yellow Lady Slipper. A fine easy orchid50

C. Reginae (*C. spectabile*):—Showy Lady Slipper. 18 in. Largest of the native Lady Slippers, pink and white blooms50

DALIBARDA repens:—4 in. A fine evergreen ground cover for shady places with many beautiful white flowers in July35

DAPHNE cneorum:—I consider this the best dwarf shrub capable of enduring our winters without protection. Evergreen, less than a foot high, and we have had 5 year old specimens 4 feet across. A mass of delightful fragrance completely hiding the foliage in June with scattering blooms again in the fall. No Rock Garden should be without it. Fine 8-10 inch plants \$1.00

DAPHNE mezereum:—2 ft. This is quite a different shrub from the above. Not evergreen, but is completely covered with a mass of lilac-pink flowers in early spring before the leaves start. Native of Siberia this plant is perfectly hardy anywhere \$1.00

DELPHINIUM:—Most of the species of this glorious perennial are altogether too large for the Rock Garden, but the two given below are excellent for that purpose. Good soil and sun.

D. cinerea:—12 in. Lovely large blue flowers without spurs. About the best Delphinium for the Rock Garden35

D. grandiflora, Tom Thumb:—10 in. One of the best of the dwarf Delphiniums with clouds of deep blue flowers in August35



Dianthus plumarius

DIANTHUS:—The pinks are truly indispensable in any Rock Garden. Give them a hot sunny place in lean soil.

D. alpinus:—Low mats of dark green foliage, covered with pink blooms on 2 inch stems50

D. Allwoodi-alpina:—6 in. Beautiful hybrid in many shades of pink35

D. arenarius:—6 in. Fringed white blooms. Late summer35

D. arvernensis:—5 in. Rose-colored pink. Very fragrant35

D. atrorubens:—18 in. Clusters of blood-red blooms35

D. brevicaulis:—A choice little pink with deep rose-color blooms on 3 inch stems35

D. caesius:—4-10 in. Clove scented flowers in several shades .. .35

D. carthusianorum:—12 in. Highly fragrant rose-colored flowers in heads35

D. cruentus:—Similar to *atrorubens* in color and habit35

D. deltoides:—6 in. Small crimson flowers in early summer35

D. deltoides alba:—White form of above35

D. deltoides, Maj. Stern's var.:—Dark foliage and dark red flowers35

D. Knappi:—10 in. Yellow blooms in July35

D. monspessulanus:—6-10 in. Flowers up to 2 in. across, bright rose-color, petals lacinated into a real fringe; inodorous but good .. .35

D. myrtinervius (*D. peristeri*):—2 in. A condensed little pink. Blooms very profusely, relatively large rose-purple flowers35

D. neglectus:—4 in. Large deep-pink blooms. Beautiful .. .50

D. noeanus:—6 in. Spiny mats with pale pink intensely fragrant fringed flowers, rare50

D. plumarius:—10-14 in. Fragrant grass pink. Midsummer35

D. Sternbergi:—6 in. Fragrant, rose-colored fringed flowers35

D. subcaulis:—3 in. Very dwarf with numerous purple blooms .35

D. Sundermanni:—10 in. Fragrant, fringy white flowers. June .35

D. superbus:—15 in. Fragrant, lacy white flowers, tinted lavender35



Diapensia lapponica

DIAPENSIA lapponica:—3 in. A hard dark green cushion with nice white flowers on 3 in. stems in July. Native from Mt. Washington to the Arctic, this plant is generally considered an impossibility in the garden; yet we have plants four years old that bloom and produce seed every year. A highly acid soil on a dry scree in light shade, is our method with this Aristocrat \$1.00

DICENTRA eximia:—10 in. Known as the Western Bleeding Heart. Has lovely fern-like foliage and is covered with rose-pink, heart-shaped flowers all through the summer and fall35

D. formosa, alba:—Much like the above but has snow-white blooms; lovely and very rare \$1.50

DIGITALIS Thapsi:—18 in. A beautiful little Foxglove, thoroughly perennial in buff and pink shades. New35

DODECATHEON Cusickii:—6 in. A very small and rare Shooting Star. Rose color with yellow center35

D. media:—12-15 in. Pale rose-colored blooms. Late spring .. .35

D. pauciflorum:—Pretty stars of pink and yellow in late spring .35

DOUGLASIA montana:—2 in. Tight rosettes of green surmounted with pink blooms in June. Rare and difficult; moraine treatment .. .75

D. vitaliana:—2 in. Yellow flowers over hard green tufts; easy .50

DORONICUM clusii:—12 in. Many large yellow daisies on a plant not too large for the Rock Garden in early spring35

DRABA:—A genus of mountain plants that are among the best for little crevices in the rocks. All are very early bloomers and should be planted in full sun. Very hardy.

D. aizoides:—2 in. Spiny, dark green rosettes, golden yellow bloom35

D. androsace (D. lactae):—3 in. White blooms over loose cushions35

D. arabisans:—5 in. Large white flowers in May. Very pretty . .35

D. bertoloni:—A much enlarged *D. aizoides*. One of the best .. .35

D. fladzinensis:—4-5 in. Lovely. White flowers in May35

D. Hainoldi:—2 in. Lovely spiny green cushions covered with bright yellow flowers in early spring. Very rare35

- D. olympica*:—Forms a mossy mound 8 to 10 inches across, overlaid with golden flowers in early spring50
- D. rigida*:—Tight tufts of stiff dark-green needle-like foliage covered with bright yellow flowers on short stems in early spring. A very rare plant50
- D. siberica*:—A trailing plant making a ground hugging mat which is covered with golden flowers on 6 in. stems35



On top of Gaspé's Towering Cliffs

Ergeron compositus

Dryas integrifolia

DRYAS:—A northern genus of carpeting plants whose general characteristics are: Oak-shaped leaves, green above but white below, and the seed heads like ornamental white plumes.

D. Drummondii:—Native of the Gaspé Peninsula and the Rocky Mountains. This *Dryas* is very rare in gardens. Has partly closed yellow flowers in July \$1.00

D. integrifolia:—1 in. Smallest of the *Dryas*. Large white blooms in June \$1.00

D. octopetala:—Large Anemone-like white flowers on 4 inch stems in late spring. A Rocky Mountain plant \$1.00

D. Sundermanni:—A hybrid of *Drummondii* and *octopetala*. Pale yellow in the bud, opening into large creamy-white flowers. The *Dryas* that is commonly seen in gardens75

EDRAIANTHUS graminifolius:—Close tufts of grass-like foliage above which bloom round heads of bell-like, deep blue flowers on 6 inch stems50

EMPETRUM nigrum:—2 in. Difficult Arctic plant. Acid soil, shade \$1.00

EPIGAEA repens, Trailing Arbutus:—2 in. Difficult. Acid soil50

EPIMEDIUM:—Very decorative foliage with spikes of pretty flowers. Must have shade and plenty of humus in the soil.

E. alpinum var. *rubrum*:—A sort growing 10 inches high, red flowers50

E. lilaceum:—Lilac-rose flowers50

E. macranthum coccineum:—10 in. Strong plants, deep red bloom50

E. macranthum niveum:—10 in. Fine creamy-white flowers .. .50

E. pinnatum sulphureum:—10 in. Lively yellow blooms50

E. Youngianum:—8 in. Pure white flowers, rare75



Edraianthus Kitaibelli

ERICA, Winter Beauty:—A very compact low growing Heath with many deep pink flowers in early spring. Heaths should be planted in an acid, sandy soil in full sun75

ERIGERON:—A fine genus of plants with hundreds of species. Much like the Asters, but always have several rows of ray flowers, and generally bloom earlier than the American Asters. Any good garden soil in full sun.

- E. alpinus:—12-15 in. A lovely lilac daisy, blooms all summer .35
- E. compositus:—3 in. Lavender daisies in midsummer50
- E. commixtus:—A lovely white Rocky Mt. daisy; rare35
- E. hyssopifolius:—8 in. Grass-like leaves; bluish-white daisies .35
- E. macranthus:—20 in. Large light-blue blooms in midsummer .35
- E. speciosus:—20 in. Large lilac-colored daisies in August35
- E. trifidus:—3 in. A gray foliage plant growing in a little dense mound and covered with pink daisies in July. Very rare50

ERINUS alpinus:—5 in. An exquisite plant for walls or any place in the Rock Garden. Neat clumps with 3 inch spikes of reddish purple blooms in June35

- E. alpinus, albus:—Showy form of above with white flowers35
- E. alpinus, Dr. Hannelle:—A superb form with crimson flowers .50

ERIOGONUM ovalifolium:—6 in. Silvery foliage, cream-color heads35

- E. piperi:—Like above with green foliage. Very rare50
- E. subalpinum:—Pretty deep green foliage with gray reverse, creeping over the ground on bright red stems with cream-colored umbels of bloom on 8 in. stems in July makes this an outstanding alpine. Very rare50

ERIOPHYLLUM lanatum:—10 in. Bright yellow bloom in July .35

ERODIUM:—One of the outstanding Rock plants, easy to grow but hard to propagate. Blooms all summer. Foliage and flowers, alike are lovely. Give good garden soil in full sun.

E. chamaedroides rosea:—2 in. Tiny rosettes with beautiful pink flowers all summer. Cover in winter. Small plants .50; large35

E. chrysanthum:—4 in. Beautiful silvery foliage and yellow flowers \$1.00

E. Guicciardi:—6 in. The most beautiful *Erodium* in existence is the writer's opinion of this species. Farrer describes the foliage as "All gleaming with flat silver." Add to the beautiful foliage, large light pink flowers in loose heads of 6 or 8 and you have one of the loveliest plants growing in this nursery. Hardy; easy to grow; blooms all summer; very rare; the best \$1.50

E. hybridum:—As rare a plant as the above. Green finely cut foliage and many large white flowers with a large pink patch in the center of each bloom. In bloom continuously all summer \$1.50

E. Mitchell's Ivory:—6 in. As beautiful foliage as *Guicciardi*; flowers of beautiful form and ivory-white color. Only a few plants \$1.50

E. Manescavi:—12 in. Larger plants than any of the above; is covered with large deep red flowers all summer. Hardy anywhere .. .50

ERYSIMUM pumilum:—6 in. Sulphur-yellow flowers in midsummer. This *Erysimum* is a true perennial—most of them are biennials—and this is a good Rock plant35

ERYNGIUM alpinum:—18 in. A handsome Alpine shrub-like perennial with blue stems and flower heads in late summer35

EUPHORBIA:—A genus of plants noted for their highly decorative bracts, generally considered as flowers. The three species offered are all fine Rock Garden plants. Will grow anywhere in full sun.

E. cyparissus:—Like little cypress trees with greenish-yellow bracts 8-10 inches high35

E. myrsinites:—4 in. A nice Rock plant with beautiful glaucous foliage. Correvon says "Very ornamental." Small plants35

E. polychroma:—16 in. Very ornamental in spring with its rich yellow bracts35

EUONYMOUS:—The varieties offered below are short shrubby vines and are excellent for the Rock Garden. Will grow anywhere.

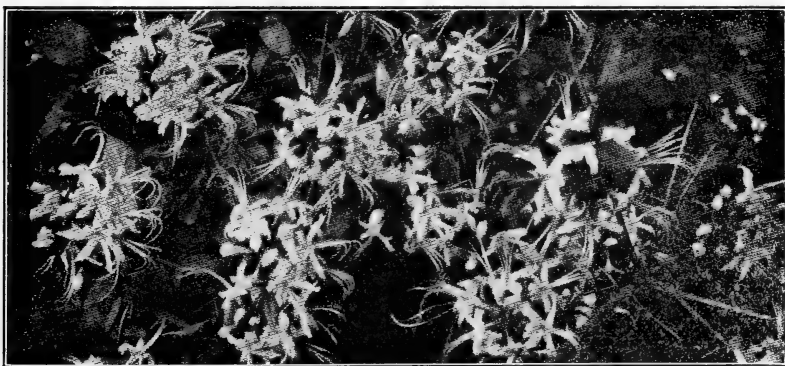
E. colorata:—Evergreen vine. Foliage turns to deep red50

E. kewensis:—2 in. A beautiful vine for the Rock Garden50

E. radicans:—Low growing evergreen vine. Shiny dark leaves .50

E. radicans variegata:—A beautiful variegated leaf form of above50

FESTUCA glauca:—3 in. Dainty grey grass for niches in rocks .35





DRYOPTERIS FRAGRANS (Fragrant Fern)

SMALL ROCK GARDEN FERNS

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair):—12 in. Plant in shade . . .35

ASPLENIUM Goeringianum pictum:—6 in. Hardy; easy; beautiful . . . \$1.00

A. Ruta-muraria, Rue Spleenwort:—3 in. Rare, delicate, not easy . . . 1.00

ASPLENIUM platyneuron (Ebony Spleenwort):—6 in. Sun or shade50

A. Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort):—4 in. Shade50

A. viride (Green Spleenwort):—3 in. Rare native of the Gaspe Peninsula. Plant in shade in lime soil. Difficult75

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking Fern):—6 in. Shade . . .50

CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides, American Parsley Fern:—4 in. A lovely little fern that really looks like curled parsley; native of the northern Rockies, it is truly hardy and easy to grow50

C. Stelleri, Fragil Cliff Brake:—3 in. This little fern whose fertile fronds are so unlike the sterile fronds, as to cause much confusion in the minds of amateurs, has been given the reputation of being "Impossible" in cultivation, but this is a mistake, and arose from the fact that in late July it completely disappears, but, if left alone, it comes serenely up again the following spring. It is a shade lover and requires plenty of lime and sharp drainage. Sold only in spring 50

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bulbet Bladder Fern):—12 in. Light shade 50
C. fragilis (Fragile Bladder Fern):—Dry shade 35

DRYOPTERIS Linnaeana:—10 in. The Oak Fern. Beautiful, easy 35

DRYOPTERIS fragrans, Fragrant Fern:—*Aspidium fragrans* of Gray. Few American fern enthusiasts have ever found this fern. Native from Vermont to Greenland and Alaska, it grows on limestone cliffs throughout Canada but nowhere is it plentiful. Growing from 6 to 8 inches, it has a slight resinous odor and proves to be very easy in light shade 1.00

PELLAEA atropurpurea (Purple Cliff Brake):—6-8 in. Plant in shade 50

P. densa:—This lovely little fern brought from the Shickshock Mts. of Eastern Quebec is also found in the Rocky Mts. and is one of our nicest ferns for the Rock Garden. Very rare 75

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Rock Polypody):—6-8 in. Shade on rocks 35

POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern):—10-15 in. Shade 35

P. Braunii (Brauns Holly Fern):—12-18 in. Shade 50
P. lonchitis:—8 in. A very rare and pretty evergreen fern from the Gaspé Peninsula, 1.00

WOODSIA Alpine (Alpine Woodsia):—2 in. A very rare fern 1.00

W. glabella:—2 in. A very rare and tiny fern 1.00

W. ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia):—6 in. Sun or shade 35

W. obtusa:—A dainty and easy fern for shady spots 50

W. scopulina:—Rock Mt. Woodsia. Easy and good. Shade . . . 50

Larger Ferns—See page 64.

GALAX aphylla:—8 in. Wands of small white flowers over glossy round leaves. Shade and acid soil 50

GAULTHERIA procumbens (Wintergreen):—6 in. Evergreen foliage, white flowers followed by bright red edible berries which last all winter. Must have acid soil full of humus 35

GENISTA (Brooms):—These yellow flowered heath-like plants are really shrubs, but as we list only the dwarf varieties, they are here listed among the herbaceous Rock plants. They require a poor, sandy, rather acid soil, and are among the best of the Rock plants.

G. cinerea:—2 ft. Bright golden flowers in early summer so profuse that they completely hide the foliage. Not common 75

G. pilosa:—Grey-green foliage; yellow flowers in May 75

G. prostrata:—3 in. Prostrate foliage, yellow bloom in July . . 75

G. radiata:—18 in. Silvery bushes. Yellow flowers in July . . 75

G. sagittalis:—10 in. Broad winged branches, flowers in terminal racemes, blooming in June 75

G. silvestris, *pungens* (*G. dalmatica*):—10 in. A very spiny variety with many golden flowers, not common 75

G. tinctoria fl. pl.:—6 in. A prostrate variety with sheets of double golden hued flowers in July 75

GENTIANA:—A very pretty genus of plants that is made much of by European gardeners. We have found that all Gentians require a soil studded full of numus, all do better under light shade, fulfilling these requirements, anyone should be able to successfully grow these glorious blue flowers.

G. acaulis:—4 in. Lovely blue trumpets just above dwarf green foliage in mats. Bloom in May 1.00

G. alga (*G. Romanzovii*):—8 in. From meadows on the high Rockies. 2 inch trumpets in creamy-white, generally spotted or streaked or both with greenish-blue. Wet scree, highly acid, full sun, is the treatment for this rare and handsome aristocrat 1.00

G. Andrewsii:—18 in. Although the flowers never open wide, yet this plant with its numerous large dark-blue buds is very pretty and very easy. Any good garden soil anywhere35

G. calycosa:—This is undoubtedly the finest native North American Gentian. Has large bell-shaped flowers of deep velvety blue with a white throat. In nature it grows where the drainage is good, but where there is plenty of moving water at its roots, and generally in full sun. Translate this to your gardens, and you have a sunny wet scree, acid or neutral soil 1.00

G. gracillipes:—One of the best of the Chinese bunch-head Gentians. Loose heads of good sized light blue flowers in midsummer on foot long stems that lie on the ground75

G. linearis:—12 in. Light blue large closed flowers; very fine .. .35

G. septemfida:—One of the easiest and best Gentians; many good sized flowers all through August; perfectly hardy 1.00

GERANIUM:—A strong growing, very pretty genus of plants that are very popular for Rock Gardens. These plants will stand some shade but do better in full sun. Very easy to grow.

G. cinereum:—5 in. Ashy-gray foliage with lovely, very large light pink flowers all over the plant during August here. One of the finest hardy geraniums in existence75

G. Endressii:—8 in. Another very fine hardy Geranium producing many deep rose-colored flowers continuously over a long period .. .75

G. grandiflorum:—12 in. A very floriferous plant with multitudes of light-blue flowers in July. Easy to grow anywhere in full sun .. .50

G. Ibericum platypetalum:—A grand plant for the large Rock Garden. Many violet flowers with darker markings in July75

G. lancastriense:—3 in. In my personal opinion, there is nothing better for the Rock Garden. Rose-colored flowers all summer75

G. maculatum:—8 in. Light purple flowers in August; good35

G. maculatum album:—A rare snow-white form of the above .. .50

G. nepalense:—A decumbent Geranium from the Mts. of Asia with rose-purple flowers an inch across; rare75

G. pretense:—12-18 in. Fine for large Rock Garden. Multitude of blue flowers all summer35

G. pretense alba:—A pure white form of the above, rare50

G. pretense, Silver Queen:—An English variety of pretense having silver-blue flowers with traces of pink. New and good75

G. sanguineum:—12 in. Rich carmine bloom in late summer .. .35

G. sanguineum album:—8 in. A dwarf white-flowered form of the above. Rare; easy and beautiful75

G. sanguineum alpinum:—4 in. A lovely carmine flowered dwarf50

<i>G. stricta</i> :—10 in. A multitude of rather small white flowers in August .....	.35
<i>G. subcaulescens</i> :—6 in. A rare high alpine with glowing carmen flowers with dark centers. Very rare and fine .....	.75
<i>G. subcaulescens</i> , Mitchell's Sport:—A sport of the above which is equally good but several shades darker .....	.75
<i>G. Wallichianum</i> :—10 in. 2 in. purple flowers in midsummer. Rare .....	.75



GEUM:—A much beloved genus of Rock plants. The varieties here offered are all strictly hardy. Give them light gravelly soil in full sun.

<i>G. Borissi</i> :—8 in. A lovely Rock Garden plant. Pretty evergreen foliage with large orange-colored flowers in midsummer .....	.35
<i>G. heldrichii</i> :—10 in. A fine Geum; orange-red bloom .....	.35
<i>G. peckii</i> :—10-12 in. Large golden flowers in late summer ...	.50
<i>G. rivale</i> , Leonard's Var.:—12 in. Coppery rose bloom in July	.35
<i>G. Rossi</i> :—6 in. A golden flowered beauty from the Arctic ..	.35

GLOBULARIA:—The Globe Daisies are among the finest of Rock plants. Plant in dry soil in full sun. Very easy.

G. bellidifolia:—2 in. Has delightful little light blue ball-like blooms in June. Rare35

G. cordifolia:—4 in. Makes hard dark green mats with blue fuzzy balls of flowers on 3 in. stems in August35

G. cordifolia alba:—A rare form of the above with balls of white35

G. repens:—1 in. The smallest of the Globularias. Light blue heads50

G. vulgaris:—12 in. The foliage-mats of this plant do not compare with the mats of the smaller species. But the flower-heads are much superior. Large heads of deep blue, and many of them. By many considered the best of the genus. Others call it coarse. I consider it a top notch Rock plant35

GOODYERA repens:—4 in. A member of the Orchid family with pretty striped evergreen leaves and spikes of creamy flowers in July. Shade35

G. pubescens:—8 in. Much like the above, but a little larger35

GYPSOPHILA:—The genus contains many fine plants for border and Rock Garden. We here offer only the varieties which are real jewels for the Rock Garden. Place in full sun above a large rock which they can trail over and not cover small plants.

G. repens:—2 in. A creeping "Baby's Breath" that is fairly covered with snow white flowers all through the late summer35

G. repens rosea:—2 in. A clear pink form of the above35

HEDYSARUM boreale rosea:—6 in. Racemes of bright pink pea-like flowers over fern-like foliage. A rare native of the Gaspe Peninsula introduced into cultivation by this Nursery75

HELLEBORUS niger; Christmas Rose:—15 in. Flowers white up to 2½ in. across in earliest spring. Give shady moist spot1.25

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock Roses):—These favorite evergreen or half evergreen wiry plants should be planted in full sun in the poorest of gravelly soil. Give them plenty of room. All bloom in July and August.

H. alpestris:—4 in. Dwarf form with masses of small yellow flowers35

Apricot:—Name shows color. Glossy foliage50

Ben Ledi:—Large crimson lake colored flowers35

Double Yellow:—Described in name50

Double Orange:—Lovely double orange-colored blooms50

Double Red, "Fireball":—Double dark red flowers35

Mrs. Mound:—A new English variety with fringed petals of salmon-rose. Small plants50

HELICHRYSUM anaticum:—8 in. A hardy Strawflower from Asia Minor; woolly grey leaves and yellow flower heads in late summer. Rare50

H. bellidoides:—A hardy Strawflower from New Zealand; trailing with foliage green above and white woolly beneath and heads of silvery-white flowers in small heads50

HEPATICA:—These lovely American plants are considered by some botanists as Anemones, and are surely bright gems for the early shaded Rock Garden. Give them rather dry shade and plenty of leafmold.

H. acutiloba:—6-8 in. This beautiful pink-flowered plant is one of the best for Rock Garden. Blooms in April and May35

H. acutiloba alba:—A white flowering form of the above35

H. acutiloba caerulea:—A rare blue variety50

H. americana:—4-6 in. The smaller acid soil Hepatica. Mixed colors35

HEUCHERA:—These are favorites in the Rock Garden. Have nice ornamental foliage from which spring many slender stems from which are suspended myriads of "Coral Bells." All bloom in midsummer.

- H. brizoides:—8-10 in. Spikes of small pink flowers35
- H. LaPerle:—15-20 in. A fine variety of deep pink35
- H. Pluie de Feu:—12 in. Very bright red. Choice50
- H. Rosemonde:—15-20 in. Bright pink bells; very floriferous . .35
- H. sanguinea:—12 in. The common red "Carol Bells"35
- H. villosa:—12 in. A white flowering species; pretty foliage .. .50

HIPPOCREPIS comosa:—2 in. Trailer with yellow flowers35

HORMINUM pyrenaicum:—8 in. Downy rosettes with spikes of violet colored flowers in midsummer. A fine and easy Rock plant . . .35

H. pyrenaicum album:—A white flowering variety of above. Rare35

HOSTA minor alba:—12 in. A lovely dwarf, white flowered variety of the old fashioned Funkia50

H. Thomas Hogg:—12 in. Green leaves edged white, blue flowers .35

H. variegata:—12 in. Leaves variegated; flowers blue35

HOUSTONIA caerulea:—3-4 in. Bluet. Blooms all summer35

H. longiflora:—4-6 in. White, bell-like flowers all summer35

H. serpyllifolia:—3 in. Little china-blue flowers all summer35

HYSSOPUS officinalis alba:—15 in. A white flowered form of the Hyssop of the Bible. A good, aromatic plant with a multitude of blooms in midsummer35

H. officinalis rosea:—A pink-flowered form of the above35

HYPERICUM:—This genus contains some of the best plants for hot, dry places. Gold, polished gold, is the color here.

H. fragile:—A lovely creeper, with 1½ in. blooms35

H. maculatum:—12 in. Lovely panicles of inch golden suns35

H. olympicum:—Trailer with extra large flowers35

H. repens:—A lovely creeper with 1½ in. blooms35

IBERIS:—Low evergreen perennials almost shrubs, bloom late summer.

I. Little Gem:—4 in. Neat low habit, snow-white heads in July to September. Very fine35

I. saxatilis:—2 in. Tiny dark green foliage on a lovely prostrate bush, covered with snow-flowers in spring and a liberal sprinkling of them in the fall; rare75

I. sempervivens:—8 in. Flowers white ageing lilac. Very good, easy35

I. Snowflake:—8 in. Drifts of snow in late summer35

INULA ensifolia:—Small plant with yellow blooms all summer .35

IRIS:—The following varieties of Iris are all dwarf varieties and are among the finest of Rock Garden plants.

I. arenaria:—3-4 in. One of the daintiest of Irises, with bright canary yellow flowers in spring. This is a rare gem50

I. chamaeiris Campbelli:—5 in. New sky-blue and deep purple dwarf75

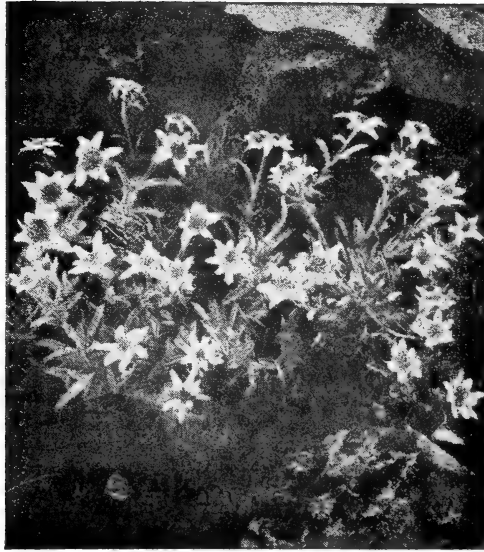
I. cristata:—5 in. This lovely little Iris in shades of lavender is one of the finest of Rock Garden Irises35

I. cristata alba:—5 in. One of the loveliest of dwarf irises. Pure white flowers in July75

I. chrysographes:—12 in. Deep velvety violet, this is a fine China-man50

I. ensata:—6 in. Lilac to white flowers. Native of China. Very good50

I. gracilipes:—8 in. Dainty blue flowers, orange crest. From Japan	.50
I. graminea:—Grassy tufts with fragrant blue and white flowers	.50
I. lacustris:—3 in. Much like cristata but about half as large	.75
I. mellita:—6 in. Brown-purple varying to yellow; fragrant; rare	.50
I. missouriensis:—12 in. Large pale blue flowers. Not common in East	.50
I. pumila:—5 in. Very large purple flowers in early spring	.35
I. pumila alba:—6 in. Large creamy white flowers in May	.35
I. pumila La Fiancee:—8 in. Pure white very large flowers	.35
I. pumila lutea:—7 in. Large light yellow blooms in May	.35
I. pumila, Orange Queen:—8 in. A deep yellow self	.50
I. rubra-marginata:—4 in. Lurid red flowers; very rare	.50
I. ruthenica:—8 in. Rare Balkan Iris. General color, violet purple	.50
I. Setosa Canadensis:—12 in. A fine light blue Iris from Canada	.35
I. tectorum:—12 in. Broad foliage, very large dark lilac flowers	.50
I. verna:—4 in. Grass-like foliage. Amethyst-blue flowers. Very good	.35
JASIONE perennis: —6-8 in. Pretty heads of deep blue flowers, July	.35
JEFFERSONIA diphylla: —10 in. One of the earliest of spring flowers, with inch wide snow-white flowers in woodsy places	.35
KALMIA polifolia: —8-10 in. Evergreen. Rose-purple flowers July	.75
LAMIAM maculatum: —5 in. Trailer. Rose-purple bloom. Midsummer	.35
L. maculatum alba:—A lovely white form of the above	.50
LATHYRUS vernus roseus: —18 in. Formerly listed as Orobus Vernus. Bright rose-colored pea flowers in midsummer. Spreading	.35
LAVENDULA officinalis (Lavender): —10-12 in. A dwarf, shrubby plant with fragrant leaves and dark blue flowers in August	.35
LEDUM groenlandicum: —8 in. Umbels of white flowers in early spring. Must have a moist acid soil	.75
LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium prostratum: —6 in. One of America's outstanding creeping shrubs whose shiny evergreen foliage turns to a fine bronze in fall and winter. In late spring the shiny plants are bejeweled with a countless host of wee vermillion buds that soon burst into innumerable bluish-white stars. Give it acid soil in full sun	\$1.50
LEONTOPODIUM alpinum: —6-12 in. The celebrated Alpine Edelweiss of the Alps. Curious wooly flowerheads. Not difficult	.50
LESQUERELLA condensata: —2 in. Gray foliage in rosettes with many stems carrying small bright yellow flowers	.50
L. Wardii:—Pretty silvery rosettes covered with golden crosses in the spring and a second crop in the fall, rare	.50
L. spatulata:—4 in. Much like the above, but a little larger	.50
LEUCOCRINUM montanum: —The Sand Lily:—One of our best Western plants; grass-like foliage and pure white crocus-like blooms on 2 inch stems. Dies down after flowering	.50
LEWISIA: —This genus of plants is one of America's outstanding contributions to the Rock Garden. They require a light, well drained soil. We have had no difficulty with these plants. Where there is little snow in the winter they should be given protection from the rains and thaws.	
L. pygmaea:—2 in. White flowers on very short stems in the spring. Dies down after flowering. Rare	.50
L. rediviva:—3 in. Amazing large pink flowers apparently resting on the earth. Disappears after flowering but blooms again following spring	.50



Leontopodium alpinum

LIATRIS graminifolia:—12-18 in. Grass-like foliage with violet colored heads along a slender spike. A good rock plant50
L. punctata:—12-18 in. Purple flowers in dense spikes50

LIMONIUM incana nana:—10 in. Large trusses of creamy-white flowers35
L. latifolia:—15 in. Clumps of thick leathery foliage with immense panicles, 18 inches across, of minute, delicate blue flowers in August .35

LINARIA pallida:—Trailer with many small flowers in lilac and gold35
L. pallida alba:—2 in. A white form of the above35
L. repens:—12 in. Fragrant white flowers with purple veins35

LINNAEA Americana:—3 in. A lovely little woodlander for shady places with very acid soil. Difficult35

LINUM (Flax):—A very graceful and handsome genus of plants that should be planted in a dry, lean soil in full sun.
L. Alpinum:—2 in. A prostrate plant from the Alps with great cups of sky-blue, for two months of late summer35
L. altaicum:—Much like *L. perenne*, but not as tall and earlier . .35
L. austriacum:—Large dark blue flowers on 2 ft. stems35
L. capitatum:—9 in. Large golden blooms in midsummer35
L. flavum:—18 in. A very good yellow flowered flax. Midsummer .35
L. narbonense:—6-10 in. Skyblue flowers all summer35
L. perenne:—8-12 in. Lovely light-blue cups all summer35
L. perenne alba:—A white form of the above35

LOISELEURIA procumbens:—2 in. Arctic alpine plant, acid wet scree. \$1.00

LOTUS corniculatus:—Pea-like yellow bloom. Aug. and Sept. . . .35
L. corniculatus fl. pl.:—2 in. Double form of above35

LUTKEA pectinata:—2 in. Resembles a mossy Saxifrage and should be grown as such, namely, on a wet scree in light shade. Has little spikes of cream-colored flowers in midsummer 75

LYCHNIS:—These fine old-fashioned perennials are easily grown and many of them are not too large for the Rock Garden. They will grow in any soil in full sun.

L. alpina:—4 in. A fine little plant with rosy flowers in June .. 35

L. Flos-Jovis:—10 in. Grey leaves; light pink bloom in July ... 35

L. viscaria:—Evergreen. Spikes of deep red in July. Fragrant . 35

L. viscaria fl. pl.:—Double flowering form of above 35

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Grape):—2 ft. A lovely shrub with shiny, dark green foliage. Our strain is hardy here 1.25

MATRICARIA oreades:—White daisies, dense tufts, fern-like leaves 35

M. Tchihatchewii:—Much like the above. Both good rock plants 35

MAZUS reptans:—1 in. Delicate orchid-color blooms. Late summer 35

MERTENSIA oblongifolia:—8 in. A lovely native of the Rocky Mts., with racemes of purple flowers in July. Rare 50

M. virginica:—Has pink buds and blue bells. Fine 35

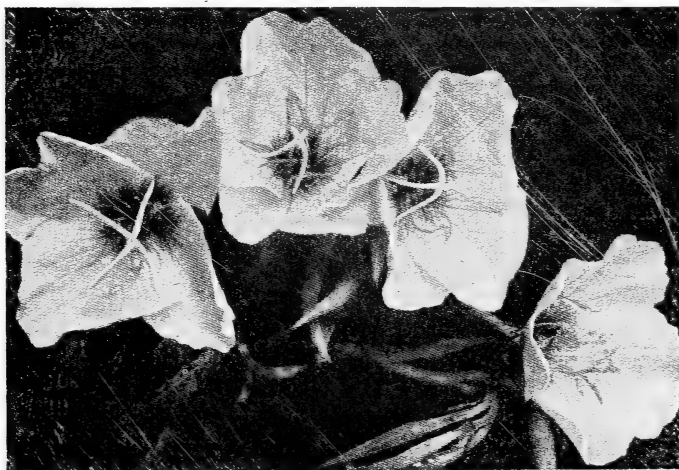
MICROMERIA croatica:—10 in. A pretty little shrub with an abundance of violet flowers in clusters during midsummer 50

MIMULUS Lewisii:—12-18 in. About the only *Mimulus* that is suitable for the Rock garden. Has lovely rose-pink snapdragon-like flowers in late summer. Give it the wet scree in full sun 75

MITCHELLA repens:—1 in. Evergreen creeper. Red berries, winter 35

MYOSOTIS alpestris:—6 in. About the best of the Forget-me-nots 35

M. palustris:—4-6 in. Trailing Forget-me-nots for moist spot .. 35



Oenothera Missouriensis

- NEPETA mussini:**—6-8 in. Covered in spring with lavender flowers .35
 N. Souvenir Andre Chaudron:—10-15 in. Dark blue. Midsummer .35
 N. "Six Hills" Variety:—A fine variety of *Nepeta* with extra large blooms. Originated by Clarence Elliott .35
 N. *nuda*:—12 in. The finest of the *Nepetas*. Much like *N. mussinii* but has bluer flowers and more silvery foliage .50
- OENOTHERA missouriensis:**—3 in. Very hardy trailer with golden flowers 4-5 inches across; blooms late summer and fall .35
 O. *perennis*:—3 in. Trailer with many small yellow flowers in late summer .35
- OMPHALODES cappadocica:**—6 in. Lovely sky-blue flowers in early spring. About the best clear blue flower in cultivation .50
 O. *verna*:—6 in. Much like the above, the flowers of both being much like Forget-me-nots therefore extra good. Best in light shade .50
 O. *verna alba*:—A white variety of the above; is very neat .50
- ONONIS fruticosa:**—12-36 in. A prickly shrub-like perennial with pink blooms in late summer. Very rare .75
 O. *fruticosa prostrata*:—10 in. A prostrate form of *fruticosa*. Dies back to the ground in the north. One of the best 1.00
- ONOSMA tauricum (Gold Drops):**—10 in. Golden yellow flowers in great profusion in midsummer. A lovely plant .50
- OROBUS vernus:**—See *Lathyrus vernus roseus*.
- ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum:**—8 in. Known to our grandmothers as the "Star of Bethlehem." Has grass-like foliage and large white blooms in early spring .35
- PAPAVER alpina:**—6 in. Delicate poppy, shades pink, white, yellow .35
 P. *nudicaule*:—12-18 in. Yellow, cream and white poppies .35
 P. *rupifragum*:—Much like above, except color is brick red .35
- PARADISEA liliastrum:**—St. Bruno-lily. 18 in. White lily-like blooms .35
- PARNASSIA caroliniana montana:**—6-8 in. A dwarf mountain form of the "Grass of Parnassus." Large creamy flowers over dark green shiny foliage. Blooms in August .35
 P. *parviflora*:—3 in. A yet smaller species of the "Grass of Parnassus" from eastern Quebec. Give it a wet scree in shade .50
- PARONYCHIA argentea:**—A carpeting plant with yellowish foliage. Fine for dry places .35
 P. *nivea*:—Like the above but bright green foliage .35
- PARRYA Menziesii:**—6 in. The best of our western Crucifers. Rose-colored flowers in spring. Plant in sandy soil in full sun .35
- PENSTEMON:**—This strictly North American genus is one of the best of our American plants, yet is little known to the average gardener. In the past the main trouble with this plant is that it has been treated too good. In nature it grows on the poorest of mountain soils in full sun. Its requirements in the garden are the poorest of sandy or gravelly soil with the best of drainage in full sun.
 P. *aridus*:—6 in. One of the smallest of the *Penstemons*, and a very fine one, with fine purple blooms over a long period. A long lived plant, and one of the easiest. Sun and dry gravel are its requirements .50
 P. *caelestinus* (*P. missouliensis*):—8-10 in. A new species from western Montana; its sky-blue color is one of the finest blues in a genus noted for its blues. Very easy and hardy .50
 P. *calycosus*:—2 ft. This is rather large for the Rock Garden but is a long life plant with large lavender blooms; easy .35



Penstemon Cardwelli

- P. Cardwelli*:—8 in. A lovely little evergreen shrub with short spikes of large purple flowers. One of the finest Penstemons .50
- P. Cardwelli rosea*:—A selection of the above with rose colored blooms. Nothing better for the Rock garden .75
- P. erianthera*:—10 in. Lovely racemes of lilac-purple flowers with tongues of gold. A very fine plant .50
- P. fruticosus*:—10 in. Undoubtedly one of the best of the shrubby penstemons often spreading to 2 feet across, is a beautiful thing when covered in midsummer with its large blue to purple blooms .75
- P. glaber*:—18 in. Heavy glaucous foliage; large light blue flowers .50
- P. grandiflora*:—2-3 ft. This native of the western plains is about the largest and most gorgeous of the whole tribe, and while large for the Rock garden, yet if possible a place should be found in the background for this dazzling Queen .50
- P. humilis*:—8 in. A pretty herbaceous species with many small dark blue flowers above nice rosettes of light green .50
- P. nitidus*:—8 in. From a lovely glaucous-blue rosette rises stems carrying the most perfect sky-blue trumpets. No Penstemon equals it in beauty of foliage and few if any can surpass its bloom .50
- P. ovatus*:—3 ft. A large and beautiful Penstemon. Deep blue flowers all through the summer .50
- P. procerus*:—12 in. Dark blue spikes from July to September .50
- P. procerus*, Royal Purple:—12 in. A beautiful reddish-purple variety .50
- P. Scouleri*:—10 in. None better. A mass of lilac-blue flowers cover this dwarf shrub in late summer. Trim back after blooming .75
- P. Torreyi*:—2 ft. Large, long scarlet flowers in late summer .35
- P. Torreyi rosea*:—A pink flowering form of the above .35

PETROPHYTUM Cinerascens:—5 in. A little creeping Spirea making little mounds of foliage of a grayish-green color from which grow small fluffy heads of white blooms on 5 in. stems. Rare but easy in a sunny, dry spot such as the dry scree 1.00

PHLOX:—The great Reginald Farrer—who was plainly anti-American—speaks of this genus as incomparably the greatest contribution America has made to the Rock Garden. While Farrer's knowledge of American botany was practically nil, yet we must agree that here he was right, for once, in his evaluation of an American genus of plants. The varieties offered below are the best varieties for the Rock Garden to date.

<i>P. andicola</i> :—A tiny, very rare, erect growing phlox with white flowers .....	.75
<i>P. amoena</i> :—6-10 in. One of the best of the pink dwarfs. Plant in full sun in a lime or neutral soil. Blooms in May .....	.35
<i>P. bifida</i> :—A 10 in. high Phlox from the Plains States, with a profusion of light purple blooms in spring .....	.35
<i>P. caespitosa</i> :—1 in. A very prostrate, cushion forming Phlox from the Rocky Mts. Should be planted in pure sand or gravel on a sunny hillside. Blooms white to lavender in June. Difficult .....	.75
<i>P. divaricata</i> :—10-15 in. A spring flowering phlox in shades of blue. Will grow in the sun, but does best in light shade .....	.35
<i>P. Douglasii</i> :—2 in. Cushions slightly more open than <i>P. Caespitosa</i> with lilac-colored bloom in June. Must have similar location .....	.75
<i>P. glaberrima</i> :—12 in. Mauve to purple flowers in July .....	.35
<i>P. ovata</i> :—6 in. A brilliant pink phlox; sun or shade .....	.35
<i>P. procumbens</i> :—A creeping hybrid having bluish flowers, rare ..	.50
<i>P. rigida</i> :—2 in. One of the needle species that is not too difficult, having large white flowers of exquisite purity .....	.75
<i>P. stolonifera</i> :—4-6 in. A creeping phlox with broad shining leaves and fine pink flowers in June .....	.35
<i>P. subulata</i> :—6 in. Heavy matted foliage of light green, this type has light pink flowers. This and all its named varieties offered below are early spring bloomers, and how they do bloom!	
Alba:—Pure white, often blooms a second time in the fall .....	.35
Arbutus:—Many small light pink blooms; forms clumps like Vivid ..	.35
"Apple Blossom":—A new one in pale pink. Very popular .....	.35
Atropurpurea:—Dark red .....	.35
Brittoni:—White but differs from alba .....	.35
Blue Hill:—Lavender, almost blue .....	.50
Camla:—Originated in England; very large flowers of glistening salmon pink; has very long blooming period .....	.75
Fairy:—Pale mauve with purple eye .....	.35
"Jersey Blush":—A new variety. Large blush-pink blooms ..	.35
Katherine Freeman:—Has very glossy, large deep pink flowers over a long period, with many scattering blooms all summer. Originated at this nursery and given the maiden name of the late Mrs. J. E. Mitchell. The best pink subulata yet produced. Much more vigorous than Camla ..	.75
Lilacina:—Mauve with darker eye .....	.35
Sneewitchen (Snowwhite):—Many small snowwhite blooms, good ..	.35
Starlight:—A new salmon-pink variety. Very good .....	.35
Vivid:—Salmon-pink. A rare shade difficult to describe. Brilliant .....	.35

PHYLLODOCE caerulea:—An American heather from the mountains of the Gaspe Peninsula. Has fine dark green foliage surmounted in June with light blue bells. A very rare alpine. Give it an acid soil in shade and it will prove an easy plant to grow

P. empetriformis:—6 in. A western mountain heather with rosy-purple bells in midsummer. Easy in shade and acid soil

PHYSOSTEGIA, Vivid:—This dwarf variety growing about 18 inches high with large heads of very large flowers of deep pink is an outstanding perennial and has little resemblance to other *Physostegias*35

PLATYCODON mariesii:—12 in. A dwarf variety of *Platycodon*, well suited to the Rock Garden. Large blue bells in August50

POLEMONIUM:—A fine genus of plants with fern-like foliage and a profusion of lovely flowers in late spring. Good drainage, sun or light shade and any common garden soil are all their requirements.

P. Haydenii:—8 in. A *Polemonium* from the Rocky Mts. that is extra good, having sky-blue flowers all summer, very rare50

P. pulcherrimum:—8 in. The best of the blue *polemoniums*; very graceful; many violet-blue blooms over a long period; rare75

P. repens:—In every Rock Garden; a mass of blue in July35

P. Richardsonii:—12 in. A reddish-purple form that is good75

POLYGALA paucifolia:—4 in. Round dark-green foliage and pretty rose-colored flowers in late spring. Shade with leafmold35

POTENTILLA:—One of the largest genera of plants with many pretty species and many that are simply weeds. The varieties offered below are among the best of them all. Full sun in any kind of soil.

P. alba:—The finest of the white flowered potentillas35

P. Anserina:—8 in. This beautiful plant is native to the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has beautiful fern-like foliage, bright green above but silver-white beneath, with bright yellow flowers on short stems all summer. It is an invasive plant and should be used for ground cover on sunny banks and wet impossible places35

P. eriocarpa:—3 in. A rare species, very dwarf and compact, with small grayish leaves and golden yellow flowers75

P. fruticosa montana:—10 in. A dwarf mountain form of this beautiful shrub. Large golden flowers over gray foliage all summer ... 1.00

P. fruticosa Purdomi:—This Chinese species grows to 2 ft. and is covered with lemon-colored blooms all summer. One of the best shrubs \$1.25

P. fragiformis:—5 in. Gray, very hairy, 3 parted leaves surmounted with 3-4 in. bright yellow flowers in open clusters; from Siberia; rare .75

P. nivea:—3 in. Very pretty foliage surmounted with large golden flowers in July. Native of Canada, this is a difficult plant50

P. pyrenaica:—6 in. A beautiful dwarf plant from the Pyrenees Mts., with many bright yellow flowers in July. Easy and good35

P. Tonguei:—4 in. A lovely, rare apricot colored form from China75

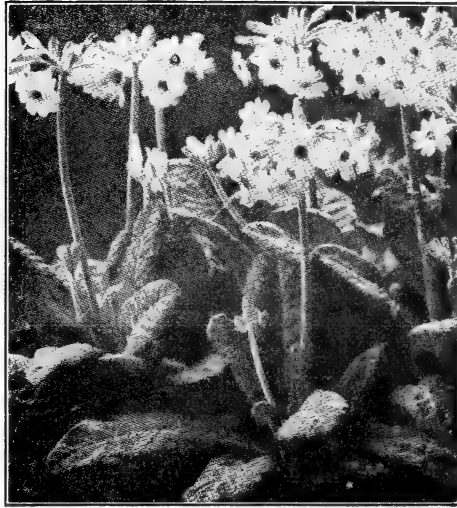
P. tridentata:—4 in. A charming plant from the northern mountains, has glossy evergreen foliage and snow-white flowers in early summer35

P. verna aurea:—3 in. This is one of the earliest to bloom, many golden yellow flowers resting on little, dense, dark mounds in May .35

P. villosa:—6 in. Native of Alaska; golden yellow saucers over lovely silver-grey clumps of foliage35

P. Warrensii:—2 ft. A very showy species with very large golden flowers over dark leaved bushes all through the summer35

PRIMULA:—This is one of the largest races of plants that the gardener has to deal with, and there are no poor species, apparently, in the genus. It always requires shade in this country unless the soil is damp, and even then it will do better with light shade. It is one of the few races used in the Rock Garden that requires rich soil. Give all varieties plenty of water if possible and plant on the north side of big rocks or large shade-casting plants. We offer some of the best.



Primula Polyantha

P. auricula alpina:—6 in. Rosettes of thick glaucous leaves and very large flowers in various colors all with a distinct eye . . . . .	.35
P. cashmeriana:—8-12 in. Violet flowers in early spring. Sun or shade. . . . .	.50
P. clusiana:—3 in. Alpine Primula with carmen-lilac bloom in May . . . . .	.75
P. denticulata alba:—8-12 in. Round heads of white flowers. Spring . . . . .	.50
P. duplex (Hose-in-hose):—6 in. A cream colored primrose with double decked flowers appearing like two separate flowers, one set inside of the other. Very popular and good . . . . .	.35
P. farinosa:—Lilac-purple flowers in many flowered umbels . . . . .	.50
P. frondosa:—A pretty mealy leaved specie with lavender flowers .	.50
P. Juliae:—3 in. Dainty little species with large lilac flowers . . .	.50
P. Juliana Hybrids:—3 to 5 in. This is a series of hybrids of P. juliae with other species and are among the easiest, most floriferous and most beautiful of all Primulas. If you can grow the common Polyantha you can grow these hybrids. They differ but little except in color. There are many of these hybrids but we offer only the best.	
Helen Purpurkissen:—Deep claret-red . . . . .	.50
Kinlough Beauty:—Deep rose-pink . . . . .	.50
Primrose Lodge:—Rosy-purple . . . . .	.50
Mrs. King:—Mauve-pink . . . . .	.50
Mrs. McGillivray:—Old rose color . . . . .	.50
Wanda:—Reddish-purple . . . . .	.50
Sneekissen:—Pure white, lovely and rare	\$1.00
P. japonica, Etna:—2 ft. Whorls of large red flowers in late summer . . . . .	.75
P. japonica alba:—2 ft. White flowers with a hint of pink . . . . .	.50
P. japonica, Pink Beauty:—Light pink flowers, lovely . . . . .	.75

<i>P. laurentiana</i> :—12 in. A rare plant from eastern Quebec; several yellow eyed pink flowers in an open umbel	.75
<i>P. mistassinica</i> :—3 in. Small and choice, mauve-pink bloom.	.75
Spring	.75
<i>P. mistassinica alba</i> :—White form of above. Both are difficult	\$1.00
<i>P. polyantha</i> :—6 in. Old and good. Mostly red with yellow eye	.35
<i>P. polyantha</i> "Golden Beauty":—6 in. A golden yellow Polyantha	.35
<i>P. pudibunda</i> :—8 in. Yellow flowers in open umbels; rare	.75
<i>P. pulverulenta</i> :—Much like a crimson flowered japonica with the stem covered with white farinose meal	.75
<i>P. sieboldi</i> :—Rose-colored flowers in loose heads. One of the best	.50
<i>P. sieboldi alba</i> :—Glorious white form of the above	.75
<i>P. sieboldi rosea alba</i> :—French-grey, reverse of petals bright pink	1.00
<i>P. veris</i> :—6 in. The common wild cowslip of England. Blooms in early spring	.35
<i>P. viscosa</i> :—6 in. Foliage much like auricula; flowers lilac pink	.75
<i>P. Wardii</i> :—10 in. Rose or violet flowers in umbels. From China	.50

PRUNELLA Webbiana:—5 in. A very good Rock plant with numerous heads of bright purple flowers in August and September35

PTEROCEPHALUS parnassi (*Scabosa parnassi*):—4 in. Silvery cushions with large pink scabiosa-like flowers . Rare and choice50

PULMONARIA angustifolia:—6 in. Sheets of azure blue flowers in the Spring35

P. saccharata, Mrs. Moon:—8 in. Lovely silver and green marble foliage. Pink flowers washed with blue. Rare50

RANUNCULUS gramineus:—10 in. Grass-like foliage with buttercups one inch across. Rare and good75

R. montanus:—5 in. A showy dwarf buttercup from the Alps50

R. repens:—3 in. A creeping Buttercup covered in midsummer with large single Buttercups. Better than the double form35

R. repens fl. pl.:—4 in. A double form of the above35



Sanquinaria canadensis fl. pl. (Double Bloodroot)

RUELLA ciliosa :—18 in. Two inch bell-like blue flowers in mid-summer. Makes a compact little bush. Not common	.35
RUTA patavina :—Graceful tufts of finely divided foliage with crowded heads of canary-yellow flowers. 12 inch. Midsummer	.35
SAGINA glauca :—1-2 in. Dense mats of emerald green with many small white flowers resting on the foliage	.35
SANGUINARIA canadensis, Bloodroot :—6 in. Large snow-white flowers in early spring. Give it light shade	.35
S. canadensis fl. pl. (Double Bloodroot) :—Like little snow-white double roses. 20 to 40 petals in each bloom when established. One of the loveliest and easiest Rock plants in cultivation	2.50
SALIX Uva-ursi :—6 in. A tiny shrub with glossy leaves that creeps along the ground in the Arctic regions. Is a good Rock plant as far south as Philadelphia if given water and shade	1.00
SALVIA Jurisicii :—10 in. Violet sprays of fragrant flowers all summer	.75
S. nemorosa :—18 in. A hardy sage with long racemes of violet blooms	.50
S. patens :—10-12 in. Pretty blue flowers on long stems	.35
SANTOLINA incana :—8 in. A low spreading shrubby plant with silvery aromatic foliage and yellow flowers in late summer. Fine for hedges	.35
SAPONARIA ocyroides :—A trailing Rock plant covered in June with a host of small pink flowers. Is found in every Rock Garden	.35
SATUREJA montana :—6-8 in. Abundant small white flowers with a dark green glossy foliage makes this an excellent Rock plant. Rare	.35
S. pygmaea :—A lovely little hardy Savory covered with white flowers in September. Very easy to grow anywhere in full sun	.35
S. stenophylla :—8 in. A lovely little aromatic shrub covered in late summer with sheets of blue and white flowers. Easy and hardy	.35

SAXIFRAGES

Saxifrages have been called "The Backbone of the Rock Garden," and truly so. They are pretty and interesting plants at all times. There are more than 400 species and thousands of varieties. Their native home is the mountains and cliffs of the North Temperate and Arctic Zones. While some species require special treatment, many of them are amongst the easiest of plants to grow.

We believe that, given lime soil, shade from the noonday sun and common sense treatment, any of the encrusted Saxifrages may be grown north of the Potomac River. Partial shade seems to be a benefit to all Saxifrages.

SECTION I.—ENCRUSTED SILVER SAXIFRAGES

These form charming silvery rosette-like tufts of foliage 2 inches in height and produce dainty sprays of bloom from May to July, varying from 4 to 18 inches in length. They are of easy culture.

S. aizoon:—Native on limestone cliffs from Labrador south to Vermont. Beautiful encrusted rosettes from which rise the 8 inch flower stalks with an open raceme of cream-colored flowers in June .50 |

S. aizoon balkana:—6-10 in. A variety of above with pink flowers .50 |

S. aizoon cultrata:—10 in. Lovely rosettes and creamy flowers; a quick grower .50 |

S. aizoon densa:—Small dark green rosettes heavily encrusted. White flowers in June .50 |

S. aizoon Hainoldi:—10-12 in. A larger plant and taller flower stems. Deep rose colored flowers in June .50 |

S. aizoon lutea:—A yellow flowering variety of aizoon .....	.50
S. aizoon marginata:—12 in. Introduction of Clarence Elliott. Has large beautifully silvered rosettes with fine sprays of white bloom ..	.50
S. aizoon rosea:—A pink flowering form .....	.50
S. aizoon, "Portae":—12 in. One of the finest of the aizoon saxifrages with the rosettes forming very dense silvery clumps. Cream color ..	.50
S. alissima:—18 in. Spires of white flowers over handsome narrow leafed rosettes .....	.50
S. baldensis:—The smallest of the encrusted type, with sprays of creamy flowers in June .....	.50
S. cochlearis minor:—A very charming little Saxifrage with humped domes of heavily lime-encrusted rosettes with white flowers on 4 inch red stems .....	.75
S. Hosti:—10-12 in. A fine specie with heavily encrusted, narrow foliage and cream colored flowers on red stems .....	.50
S. Icelandica:—24 in. One of the largest of encrusted type. Has great sprays of pure white flowers in July .....	.75
S. lingulata, latoscana:—12 in. This species, so highly praised by Farrer, is undoubtedly one of the best of the encrusted Saxifrages. Its medium sized, heavily encrusted rosettes are among the best; the form and size of its flower-sprays are not excelled by any Saxifrage, and the snow-white color of its large flowers is superior to any Saxifrage known to the writer. We grow it in the open field and consider it as easy to grow as garden beans, but there is no doubt that if grown on a wet, lime scree it would be a much more beautiful plant both in rosette and blooms .....	.75
S. Macnabiana:—10-12 in. A heavily encrusted Saxifrage with white flowers dotted pink .....	.50
S. pectinata:—8 in. One of the finest of this class. Rosettes are almost white with the encrusting and has elegant sprays of white flowers in early July .....	.50
S. pyramidalis:—24 in. Rosettes from 5 to 8 inches across, nicely silvered, and carrying a heavy spray of white flowers .....	.50

SECTION II—MOSSY SAXIFRAGES

This type forms flat cushions of dense foliage giving the appearance of a dark green sheet of moss. ALL MUST have shade and when given a lime soil are very easy.

S. Bathoniensis:—6 in. One of the best. Dark green cushions from which rise slender stems crowned with rosy-crimson flowers

S. caespitosa:—4 in. A very dwarf type with creamy-white flowers. Much stock is sold for caespitosa that is untrue to name. Our stock was obtained from the cliffs on the north side of Gaspe Peninsula, eastern Canada and is pronounced caespitosa by America's best botanists ..

S. hypnoides:—Different type of leaf from decipiens but otherwise much like it. Have a large stock

S. Mrs. T. Piper:—The best pink Mossy Saxifrage

S. trifurcata:—5 in. Different foliage from the other "mossies" and good sprays of snow-white flowers

S. Hybrid, H. S. Stokes:—A very compact "mossy" with bright crimson flowers



Saxifraga apiculata

SECTION III—KABSCHIA SAXIFRAGES

This section of Saxifrages is generally considered more difficult than the foregoing sections, but we have had no trouble with any of these here listed. South of the northern tier of states they may require an underground watered scree, but here we grow them in the field with a light shade over them. They should have a gravelly, well drained spot with lime.

<i>S. apiculata</i> :—2-3 in. Green spiny mats from which spring lovely sprays of light yellow flowers in early spring .....	.50
<i>S. Apiculata alba</i> :—A white flowered variety of above .....	.50
<i>S. Borissii</i> :—3 in. Has blue-grey rosettes, pink stems, citron colored blooms .....	.75
<i>S. Boydii alba</i> :—2 in. Pure white flowers on red stems. Small plants .....	.50
<i>S. Burseriana</i> :—Very large snow-white flowers in early spring	\$1.00
<i>S. Burseriana sulphurea</i> :—A pale yellow flowered form of above	.75
<i>S. Burseriana magna</i> :—The largest of the <i>Burseriana</i> group ...	1.00

S. Elizabethae:—Grey-green spiny mats and bright yellow flowers in June	.50
S. Faldonside:—Neat cushions covered with lovely pale-yellow flowers in June	1.00
S. Ferdinand Coburgi:—Moss-like foliage with bright yellow flowers in June	.50
S. juniperifolia.—2 in. Deep green juniper-like foliage, with yellow flowers in June	.75
S. marginata:—Encrusted rosettes with white flowers in June	.50
S. ochroeleuca:—Deep green rosettes with yellow flowers	.50
S. Petraschii:—2 in. Compact cushions with large white flowers	.75
S. Primrose Bee:—A very free flowering hybrid; yellow flowers	.75

SECTION IV—OTHER TYPES OF SAXIFRAGES

S. aizodes (autumnalis):—2 in. This creeping Saxifrage is native to the Arctic cliffs. Has small very pretty flowers in orange and red all through the late summer and early fall. This is a difficult specie and must be grown in a wet scree	.75
S. arguta:—12 in. An open, round leaved rosette over which grows an open panicle of numerous small white flowers spotted with yellow. A wet scree with light shade. Rare	.50
S. austromontana:—4 in. One of the best of the Rocky Mt. Saxifrages. Needle-like dark green foliage. Flowers white with purple dots	.75
S. cuneifolia subintegra:—10 in. Broad dark green spatulate foliage forming neat rosettes and in time forming broad mats. The white flowers, each with a basal golden spot and pink specklings, create a misty effect in late spring. Not common but easy	.75
S. granulata:—12 in. Rosettes of broad kidney-shaped leaves and large sprays of white flowers. Dies down after flowering	.35
S. magasia cordifolia:—10 in. A large foliage plant with bright pink flowers in midsummer. Easy to grow but coarse	.35
S. Mertensiana:—8 in. A West coast saxifrage that is really good. Round glossy leaves with branching stems bearing nice white flowers with red anthers. Dies down early in the fall	.75
S. nivalis:—A native of the Rockies, much like our eastern Saxifrage but the head of white flowers is denser. Rare in cultivation	.75
S. umbrosa primuloides:—Tiny, compact variety with wavy-edged, fat little leaves in mounded rosettes. Loose showers of small, pink flowers on 8 inch stems in late spring. Give it a moist soil in shade	.75
S. oppositifolia:—3 in. A prostrate dark green mat of fine foliage with large purple flowers on 3 inch stems in early spring. Give this Arctic beauty a northern exposure and wet scree treatment	1.00
S. virginienensis:—4-6 in. The common Saxifrage of the ledges of the eastern states. Creamy-white flowers over a little cluster of leaves	.35

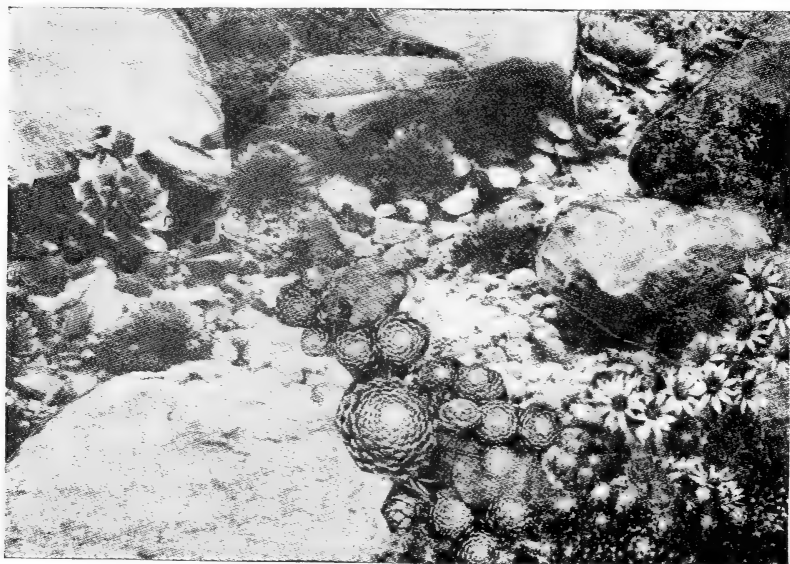
SEDUMS

The Sedums may be considered the mainstay of the dry Rock Garden. Given an inch of dirt for their roots and a few drops of water 2 or 3 times during the summer and they will thrive amazingly. Give your other plants the best soil in the Rockery but reserve your Sedums for the crevices, dry spots and poorest places you can find among the rocks. The varieties offered below are all distinct from each other and are the best varieties in cultivation.

S. acre, Golden Moss:—Dark green, moss-like foliage, and bright yellow flowers. 2 inch	.35
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S. alboroseum:—Formerly listed as <i>S. spectabile variegatum</i> . 10 inch. Foliage variegated white and green, light pink flowers in August	10 .35
S. album:—3 in. Trailing thick waxy foliage with white flowers	.35
S. altissimum:—10 in. Yellow flowers over blue-green foliage	.35
S. anglicum minus:—1 in. One of the smallest of the Sedums. Dark green creeping foliage and white flowers in midsummer	.35
S. anopetalum:—Pale yellow flowers in July on 3 inch stems. Bronzy foliage	.35
S. bupleuroides:—8 in. A rare Sedum from the Himalaya Mts. with purple red blooms in July	.35
S. dasiphyllum:—1 in. One of the smallest and most choice. Glaucous green foliage and light pink flowers	.35
S. divergens:—Little plant with tiny fat, emerald green leaves	.35
S. douglasii:—Mossy foliage with yellow flowers; rare	.35
S. Ellacombianum:—6 in. Light yellow flowers in August	.35
S. Eversii:—8-10 in. Rose colored flowers in July	.35
S. Fabaria:—12 in. Light purple leaves. Rose-color bloom in September	.35
S. floriferum:—Formerly listed as "intermedium." Has bright red foliage in winter, otherwise much like <i>Kamschaticum</i>	.35
S. Forsterianum:—4-6 in. Trailing blue-green leaves. Yellow bloom	.35
S. gracilis:—Very dwarf dark green foliage. White flowers	.35
S. gypsocolon:—4 in. Very rare with white flowers in July	.75
S. Hayesii:—1 in. A tiny little glaucous-blue leaved plant with purple flowers. Rare	.50
S. Hispanicum minus:—Mossy. Tiny glaucous blue leaves. Pink bloom	.35
S. hybridum:—3 in. A rare hybrid with curious foliage	.35
S. Kamschaticum:—Handsome sedum with orange flowers	.35
S. Kamschaticum variegatum:—A trailer with variegated foliage	.35
S. Leibergii:—4 in. A rare tufted sedum from the Rockies; flowers yellow in open cymes. Prefers shade and is easy and fine	.50
S. Lydium:—Very dwarf bronzy foliage and pink flowers	.35
S. magallense:—3 in. Green mat with white flowers in August	.35
S. middendorffianum:—Shrubby with brownish-yellow flowers. Fine	.35
S. monregalense:—4 in. White flowers in August and September	.50
S. murale:—4 in. Purplish leaves. White flowers; pink centers	.35
S. Nevii:—4-6 in. Pretty foliage and white flowers	.35
S. nicaeense:—Low blue-green fleshy foliage with golden yellow flowers on 8 inch stems in July	.35
S. Oreganum:—4-5 inch. Flowers yellow to pink. Red stems; dark leaves	.35
S. populifolium:—10 in. Shrub-like but dies down every fall. Rare, but nothing to enthuse over	.50
S. Purdyi:—A lovely little thing. Densely crowded glaucous gray-green little rosettes which throw out red threads with little plants at the ends. Crowded cymes of white flowers on 3 inch stems. Rare	.75
S. radiatum:—3-6 in. Grey foliage, yellow bloom in midsummer	.35
S. reflexum:—Trailing foliage, large yellow flowers	.35
S. rhodiolooides (<i>S. integrifolium</i>):—8 in. A pretty but difficult Rocky Mt. sedum. Must have a wet moraine with shade. Deep purple flowers in the month of July	.50
S. roseum:—8-10 in. Very rare. Yellowish flowers	.50

	<i>S. rupestre</i> :—Very pretty plant with golden yellow flowers ...	.35
	<i>S. sarmentosum</i> :—Rapidly spreading kind. Yellow flowers in	
June	.....	.35
	<i>S. sexangulare</i> :—Much like <i>S. acre</i> but its golden sheet of bloom	
comes	a month later .....	.35
	<i>S. sieboldi</i> :—Round, red-edged leaves. Bright pink bloom. Aug.	.35
	<i>S. spathulifolium</i> :—A lovely but rather difficult little sedum. Little	
	glaucous blue rosettes often tinged red with white blossoms on 4 inch	
	stems. We give it light shade .....	.50
	<i>S. spathulifolium purpureum</i> :—An even more brilliant sedum than	
the	above, being more highly colored .....	.75
	<i>S. spectabile</i> :—12-18 in. Erect growing with pink bloom. Sept.	.35
	<i>S. spectabile Brilliant</i> :—A dark pink form of <i>Spectabile</i> .....	.35
	<i>S. spurium coccineum</i> :—Rosy-crimson flowers in late summer .....	.35
	<i>S. stenopetalum</i> :—6 in. Deep green foliage. Golden flowers in	
July	.....	.35
	<i>S. stolonifera</i> :—Desirable. Purplish-pink flowers in August .....	.35
	<i>S. Stribyrni</i> :—4 in. Rare. Evergreen foliage and golden flowers .....	.50
	<i>S. ternatum</i> :—Spreading plant. Triangular sprays, white flowers .....	.35
	<i>S. Tatarinowi</i> :—A deciduous sedum from China with fleshy oblong	
	foliage after the order of <i>S. Sieboldi</i> , and light pink flowers on 6 inch	
	stems in the fall; very rare .....	.75



Semperviviums in Rock Garden

Semperviviums--Hens and Chicks

These are most attractive and hardy little plants for crevices among the rocks. They form pretty rosettes and slowly spread, filling the niches with an unique loveliness. A Rock Garden without several varieties of "Hens and Chix" can hardly be imagined. Many of these varieties change greatly with a change of soil. The descriptions given are the best we can do, and represent them as they grow here.

S. acuminatum:—Medium-sized light green flat rosettes	35
S. admontensis:—Bright green leaves tipped red and covered with many soft hairs	35
S. Alpha:—Rosy hued, hairy rosettes; lovely	35
S. arachnoideum minus:—Much smaller rosettes than above	35
S. arachnoideum Pillferum:—Redder than Arachnoideum	35
S. arachnoideum piloselum:—Larger very hairy rosettes	35
S. arenarium:—Tiny deep green rosettes. Quick multiplier	35
S. atrovioleaceum:—Large rosettes with violet reflections	50
S. Beta:—Attractive coppery rosettes tufted with white hair	35
S. brauni:—Large deep-bronze rosettes with red tips	35
S. blandum:—Pale green medium-sized rosettes	35
S. calcareum:—Glaucous green rosettes with red tips	35
S. cornutum:—Light green rosettes with incurved leaves	35
S. Emberley's Pink:—A very fine seedling from the nursery of A. F. Emberley, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec	35
S. Erythraeum:—Recently imported; soft greyish-purple rosettes. Whole plant covered with soft down	35
S. Fauconettii:—Very vivid green rosettes, fringed with hairs	35
S. fimbriatum:—Small grey rosettes. Leaves downy and fringed	35
S. Gamma:—Large coppery-red rosettes with hairy tips	35
S. Hallauer's Seedling:—Much like Lown's 60	35
S. Havana:—Dense rosettes of dark green, purple-edged leaves	35
S. Hildebrandti:—Very small, spiny dark green rosettes	35
S. hirtum purpureum:—The center rosette is green while the small surrounding rosettes (chix) are purple. Outstanding and rare	35
S. Histoni:—Lovely high-colored red and green rosettes	35
S. huteri:—Large green densely-placed leaves	35
S. Juratense:—Name doubtful, but a good medium sized variety	35
S. Kochi:—Medium-sized rosettes with deep red tips	35
S. LaHarple:—Rosettes green edged purple	35
S. longifolia:—Large rosettes with long light-green leaves	35
S. Lown's 60:—Globular green rosettes with hairy tips	35
S. Malby's Hybrid:—Large, flat, mahogany-red rosettes. Very fine. Recently imported from England	75
S. Minto's Seedling:—Green, tinted red rosettes with hairy tips	35
S. Mitchell Seedling:—Lower half green, upper half deep red	50
S. montanum:—Small rosettes of greyish-green	35
S. pallidum:—Bright green leaves; edges and tips bronzy	35
S. Powellii:—Much like Purdy's 90-1	35
S. Purdy's 60-1:—Small red rosettes	35
S. Purdy's 60-2:—Medium size; long leaves marbled violet	35
S. Purdy's 70-40:—Much like tectorum	35
S. Purdy's 90-2:—Large red rosettes	35
S. Purdy's 90-1:—3 in. rosettes. Deep rose overlaid grey-green throughout and so densely covered with fine glandular hairs as to resemble "rose silk covered with dew." Purdy's description of this variety	50
S. rhodanthicum:—Large, with chix some distance from the hen	35
S. ruthenicum:—Rosettes look like grey velvet	35
S. rubicundum:—One of the brightest reds	50
S. rubicundum hybridum:—Large crimson splashed rosettes	50
S. Silverine:—Very light green, silvery in some soils; large	50
S. soboliferum:—Small, round, densely crowned green rosettes	35
S. Standsfieldi:—Newly imported. Extra large S. arachnoideum	50
S. triste:—Medium-sized bronzy-green rosettes	35
S. tectorum:—Large green rosettes, each leaf red-tipped	35

- SCABIOSA graminifolia**:—10 in. Silvery grass-like foliage; blue flower heads. Very fine and rare 50
- SCUTELLARIA balcalensis**:—12 in. Dense bushy habit, light blue flowers in August. Very good 35
- S. tuberosa**:—10 in. More open habit than the above with many mauve-colored flowers in late summer 35
- SENECIO tyrolensis**:—The best of all the Senecios and one of the finest of Rock Garden plants. This evergreen forms dwarf, compact clumps of crisp, very fine emerald-green foliage, beautiful at all times, and in late summer is crowned with bright orange-colored daisy-like flowers on 4 inch stems; easy 75
- SHORTIA galacifolia** "Oconee Bells":—6 in. Lovely large white bells over green foliage. Give it shade and an acid soil 50
- SIEVERSIA ciliata**:—12 in. Regarded as a Geum by many botanists. Foliage fern-like with purple blooms in midsummer 35
- SIDERANTHUS spinulosa**:—8 in. A very lovely golden composite, native of the Dakota Bad Lands 35
- SILENE acaulis**, Clarence Elliott's variety:—Differs from the specie in having salmon-pink bloom 35
- S. acaulis**:—1 in. Moss-like. Stemless rose-pink bloom. August. 35
- S. alpestris**:—4 in. Fine white blooms over tufts of green 35
- S. alpestris fl. pl.**:—A lovely double form of the above. One of our best and easiest Rock plants 50
- S. maritima**:—Trailer; white flowers all summer 35
- S. maritima fl. pl.**:—A double flowering form of the above 35
- S. maritima rosea**:—A pink flowering trailer 35
- S. Schafta**:—Soft hairy rosettes with deep rose or purple flowers on 5 inch stems in late summer 35
- S. virginica**:—8-10 in. Large bright red flowers in August 35
- SISYRINCHIUM angustifolium**:—10 in. Grass-like foliage and lovely half-inch blue flowers in August 35
- SMILACINA stellata**:—6-8 in. Fine dark green foliage with a terminal spike of white flowers 35
- S. racemosa**, False Solomon's Seal:—One of the most graceful native plants. Fleecy heads of cream-colored flowers in the spring, and a fine foliage plant the remainder of the summer. Plant in shade 35
- SOLIDAGO Cutleri**:—6 in. A good Alpine from above the tree line on the White and Green Mts. of New England. Clear yellow flowers July 1. My stock came from Camel's Hump, Vt., where it is very rare 50
- STACHYS alpina**:—12-15 in. Gray foliage with spikes of lavender flowers in August and September 35
- SYNTHYRIS** is a race of lovely little woodlanders from the western mountains, bearing spikes of various shades of blue in earliest spring. Resembling the Wulfenias of the Himalayas, they are more refined and better in every way. Perfectly hardy.
- S. lacinata**:—6 in. Leaves somewhat laconated. Light blue blooms 50
- S. missourica major**:—8 in. Rather larger than the others; dark blue flowers. A new species 50
- S. reniformis**:—Leaves 2 in. across; large spikes of purple blooms 50
- S. rotundifolia**:—Rounded and crinkled leaves; light blue spikes 50
- TEUCRIUM chamaedrys**:—A beautiful little sub-shrub 8 to 10 inches tall with glossy evergreen foliage and rosy mint flowers in late summer 35

THLASPI Kernerii:—8 in. A charming plant of typical Candytuft habit with fragrant white flowers in early spring 50

THYMUS:—A favorite genus of plants with all Rock Garden enthusiasts. Whether sub-shrub or creeping varieties, they may be depended upon. Have fragrant foliage and generally a multitude of flowers in midsummer. Give them a hot spot in the poorest of soil.

T. angustifolium:—1 in. A fragrant narrow leaved mat forming variety with purple flowers 35

T. balticum:—Choice new creeper with tiny foliage 35

T. citriodorus aureus:—Creeper with yellowish foliage 35

T. citriodorus aureus marginata:—Leaves variegated green and gold 35

T. citriodorus argenteo-marginata:—4-6 inch. Shrubby. Silver-edged leaves 35

T. Herba-baronne:—8 in. Violet flowers in September. Rare 35

T. Lanuginosus:—Dense, fragrant carpeter. Best for stone walks 35

T. nummularius:—Mat forming species with round shiny evergreen leaves 35

T. serpyllum:—1 in. Leaves dark green, covered with lilac bloom 35

T. serpyllum album:—White flowered form 35

T. serpyllum Annie Hall:—1 in. Light pink flowers cover foliage 35

T. serpyllum coccineum:—Dark red flowers. Also good for stone walls 35

T. vulgaris:—8 inch. A very fragrant sub-shrub with lilac flowers in June 35

TIARELLA cordifolia:—A very pretty little plant with nice foliage and loose sprays of creamy-white flowers in May. Should have light shade. Eight inches high 35

TRADESCANTIA brevicaulis:—12 in. Deep pink flowers over heavy grass-like foliage 35

T. brevicaulis alba:—A white flowering form of the above 35

TRILLIUM erectum (Wake Robin):—10 in. Common purple-flowered trillium. Requires shade and humus 35

T. grandiflorum:—12 in. Large white flowers ageing to pink 35

T. nivale:—3 in. The smallest. Snow-white flowers just above the foliage. A real gem 50

T. luteum:—10 in. A greenish-yellow variety 35

T. stylosum:—12 in. Very pretty rose colored flowers 50

T. undulatum (Painted Trillium):—15 in. White with pink star in center. Must have acid soil 35

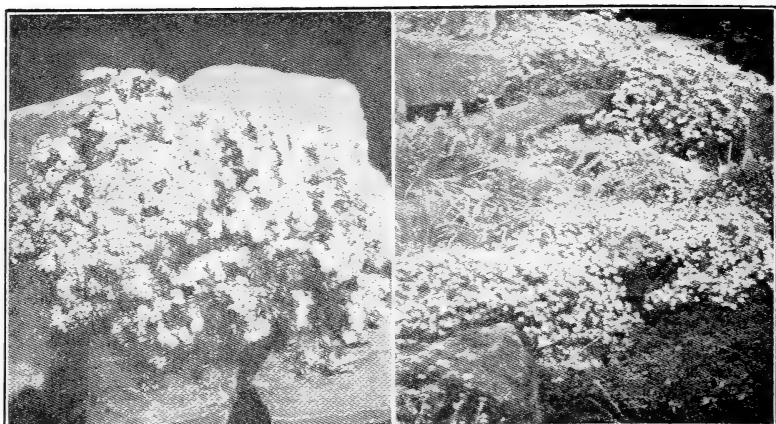
TUNICA saxifraga fl. pl.:—10 in. A double form of this familiar plant is a great improvement over the single form. Blooms all summer 50

T. saxifraga:—A graceful tufted plant with light-pink flowers all summer 35

UMBILICUS chrysantha:—Looks like a woolly Sempervivum but is quite distinct 35

VACCINIUM uliginosum:—8 in. Mountain blueberry. Shiny blue green foliage with edible blueberries in midsummer. Native to the mountains above the tree line. Must have acid soil 75

V. Vitis-idaea minus:—3 in. An Arctic plant coming as far south as Mt. Washington. Makes beautiful clumps of shiny deep-green foliage with pretty rose-colored flowers in June. Must have acid soil 75



Sedum Album

Veronica rupestris

VERONICA:—A very large, varied and beautiful genus of plants. Will grow anywhere in full sun. No Rock Garden should be without at least a half dozen varieties of these lovely plants.

V. Allionii:—Prostrate with violet-colored blooms on 4 inch racemes .....	.50
V. amethystina:—10-12 in. Beautiful spikes of gentian-blue flowers in July .....	.35
V. armena:—6-8 in. A rare plant from Asia. Dark green thread-like foliage with nice spike of clear blue flowers. August .....	.35
V. Blue Spire:—12 in. Heavy spikes of deep blue. New .....	.35
V. canescens:—1-2 in. A mere film of foliage over the ground with bright blue flowers flat on the earth in midsummer. This is the true plant. Should have a winter mulch .....	.50
V. chamaedrys:—8 in. Trailing with light blue flowers. Midsummer .....	.35
V. corombosa:—8 in. Dense plumes of azure blue flowers in June .....	.35
V. ericoides:—Fluffy white flowers on 6 inch stems, rare .....	.50
V. filiformis:—1 in. Creeper with lavender flowers in June ....	.35
V. fruticulosa (V. saxatilis):—2 in. Small, thick, glossy foliage unlike other Veronicas. Violet-blue flowers in June .....	.35
V. "Hav-a-Look":—4 in. Blue and white bloom in spring, also fall .....	.35
V. incana:—10 in. Woolly leaves and numerous blue flowers ..	.35
V. incana rosea:—10 in. Gray woolly leaves and rose-colored blooms .....	.50
V. multifida:—6 in. Lilac-colored flowers in June .....	.35
V. nummularia:—1 in. Charming ground cover with smooth, shiny, roundish leaves and pale blue flowers .....	.35
V. orchidea:—12 in. Shiny leaves and dark blue spikes. Midsummer .....	.35
V. pectinata rosea:—1 in. Pink flowers in midsummer .....	.35
V. repens:—A creeper with bluish-white flowers .....	.35
V. rupestris:—2-3 in. Clouds of bright blue flowers. Midsummer ..	.35

V. rupestris nana:—2 in. Different shade of blue from above	.35
V. rupestris rosea:—A pink flowering form of the above	.35
V. saturejoides:—3 in. Dark blue blooms in July and August	.35
V. spicata alba:—12 in. Pure white spires of bloom	.35
V. spicata nana:—8 in. Lovely little blue spires, rare	.50
V. teucrium:—10 in. Intense blue flowers in July	.35
V. True Blue:—10 in. A very fine Veronica blooming in August	.35
VIBURNUM opulus nana:—12 in. A delightful little globe-like shrub that is excellent for the Rock Garden	.75
VINCA minor, Trailing Myrtle:— Deep green evergreen foliage and handsome deep blue flowers in June	.35
V. minor aurea:—A variety of Trailing Myrtle with golden variegated leaves. A rare plant	.35
V. minor alba:—A white flowering form of the above	.35
VIOLA:— This genus is indispensable in the Rock Garden; will grow in sun or light shade. Most varieties, if cut back in August, will be greatly benefited thereby.	
V. Arkwright Ruby:—Wine-red, blooms all summer	.35
V. Blue Perfection:—The best large light blue Viola	.35
V. Chantryland:—Best apricot color. Blooms all summer	.35
V. Double Russian:—6 in. Hardy and fragrant with large double purple flowers in midsummer	.35
V. Jersey Gem:—The finest purple Viola	.35
V. Jooi:—Very dwarf and compact with lavender-pink blooms, rare	.35
V. Large Blue Violet:—Finest garden violet	.35
V. Large White Violet:—Finest garden white violet	.35
V. lutea:—Golden Yellow. One of the best violas	.35
V. Mrs. A. H. Scott:—4 in. A wee mite with top petals white, lower petals bright violet-purple. Very good	.35
V. odorata semperflorens:—A hardy perpetual flowering very sweetly scented violet. Does well in sun or light shade. Light purple and one of the best	.35
V. White Perfection:—Large pure white viola. Blooms all summer	.35

NATIVE EASTERN VIOLETS

V. blanda:—Common little white sweet violet of our woods	.35
V. canadensis, Canadian Violet:—White face, reverse purple	.35
V. conspersa, Early Pale Blue Violet:—Lavender	.35
V. cucullata, Marsh Blue Violet:—Blue	.35
V. eriocarpa, Meadow Yellow Violet:—Yellow	.35
V. glabella:—A yellow violet from the Pacific Coast	.35
V. incognita:—Large-leaved white violet. Native white	.35
V. nephrophylla:—A rare blue violet from Mt. Pisgah, Vt.	.50
V. pallens, Eastern Sweet White Violet:—White	.35
V. pedata, Bird's-foot Violet:—Dark violet and pale lavender	.35
V. pedata concolor, Southern Bird's-foot Violet:—Violet-purple	.35
V. Priceana, Confederate Violet:—White, blue center	.35
V. rotundifolia, Eastern Round-leaved Violet:—Small yellow	.35
V. Selkirki, Great Spurred Violet. Rare	.35

WALDSTEINIA fragaroides:—3 in. Pretty strawberry-like foliage with bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Shade	.35
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Garden Irises

Alta California:—Standards golden, falls bronzy yellow; huge50
Ambassadeur:—Standards bronzy violet, falls velvety black . . .	.35
Ann Page:—A lovely Iris; wistaria-violet, almost sky-blue . . .	.35
Asia:—Standards lavender, falls purple . . .	.35
Black Beauty:—30 in. Richest purple black; outstanding . . .	.50
Blue Boy:—18 in. Dwarf, as near true blue as any Iris; lovely . .	.35
Brunhilde:—38 in. Best of violet-blues . . .	.50
Bruno:—Standards bronze, falls velvety red-purple . . .	.35
California Gold:—42 in. The richest yellow of all; big . . .	.50
Cheerio:—3 ft. Bright red flushed old gold . . .	.50
China Maid:—The best pink blend; wonderful and glorious . .	\$1.00
Cinnabar:—A rich dark violet-purple . . .	.35
Citronella:—Yellow standards, falls washed chestnut or bay . .	.35
Clara Noyes:—A blend of peach and apricot; wonderful . . .	.35
Coppersmith:—Velvety red with a copper sheen . . .	.50
Coralie:—3 ft. General color raspberry-red; lovely . . .	.50
Crusader:—Considered by many as the best dark blue . . .	.35
Depute Nomblot:—42 in. Elegant copper-bronze. Formerly \$10 . .	.50
Dolly Madison:—Lavender and old gold; one of the best . . .	.50
Elsinor:—Primrose-yellow blended with pale purple . . .	.35
Eros:—42 in. Salmon-pink, silky sheen; beautiful . . .	.50
Ethel Peckham:—Brilliant red; no better red yet . . .	.50
Flammenschwert:—Standards yellow, falls chestnut-brown . .	.35
Freda Mohr:—One of the largest pink Irises; rare . . .	.50
Gay Hussar:—Standards lemon, falls velvety oxblood red . . .	.35
Giant King:—Standards soft tan; falls claret . . .	.35
Gobelin Red:—A large dark red . . .	.35
Golden Hamlet:—An enormous ox-blood red Iris . . .	.50
Gudrun:—3 ft. Best massive snow-white. This white is hardy .	.50

Indian Chief:—A very good dark red Iris	.50
Jean Cayeux:—One of the world's best. Lovely coppery tan	.50
Junaluska:—42 in. Rich red golden copper at the throat	\$1.00
Labor:—A deep maroon without purple or blue shades	.35
Lady Paramount:—A gigantic primrose-colored Iris; new	.50
Legend:—Huge; standards deep blue, falls velvety crimson	.50
Los Angeles:—44 in. Frost white edged blue; best plicata	.50
Midgard:—36 in. A lovely blend of apricot and gold with pink	.50
Mary Geddes:—38 in. Salmon overlaid and veined with orange-red	.50
Mildred Presby:—Standards cream, falls velvety violet	.35
Missouri:—3 ft. Probably the best all blue in existence	.50
Morning Splendor:—A large, rich glowing red blend	.50
Mrs. Valerie West:—Gigantic flower of richest crimson and bronze	.50
Nene:—Largest of all Irises. Lilac-rose. Outstanding	.50
Nebraska:—Deep golden yellow, slightly ruffled; late	.35
Ozone:—36 in. Unique blue-gray with coppery throat; one of the best	.75
Persia:—46 in. Massive, fragrant. Blend of blue, gray, bronze	.50
Pink Satin:—One of the best pinks with a satiny texture	.50
Pioneer:—One of the largest of the purple Irises	.35
Pluie d'Or:—A very deep yellow	.35
Prairie Gold:—One of the new fine golden yellows	.35
Pres. Pinkerton:—Enormous. Pastel shades of buff, blue and gold	.50
Prospero:—Standards pale lavender, falls red-purple; large	.35
Raiput:—A large clear violet colored Iris	.35
Rameses:—Standards russet-yellow; falls pink	.50
Reverie:—Standards cream, flushed pink; falls deep pink	.50
Rhein Nixe:—Standards white, falls violet edged with white	.35
Royal Coach:—36 in. Yellow, faintly lined with brown; different	.50
San Francisco:—42 in. White outlined with blue; large	.50
Shah Jehan:—10 in. Blend creamy buff, rose and ruby red	.50
Shining Waters:—33 in. Considered the best sky blue	.50
Sierra Blue:—44 in. Matchless medium blue self; largest blue	.50
Sir Michael:—Still one of the world's finest, blue to purple	.50
Tenabrac:—Standards light violet, falls a darker violet; good	.35
The Red Douglas:—42 in. Iris connoisseurs call this the best red Iris to date. Worth the money	\$2.00
Theodolinda:—Gigantic white with blue edging; new	.50
Titan:—A massive Iris. General color violet-purple	.35
Tuscany Gold:—Old gold with purplish sheen	.35
Valor:—4 ft. Blue, almost black. The best dark blue	.50
Wabash:—A greatly improved Rhein Nixe. Much in demand	\$1.50
Wedgewood:—24 in. The nearest to sky blue I have seen	.35
Zwannenburg:—Very early; olive-buff; an odd and beautiful Iris	.35

OTHER IRIS SPECIES

Siberian Blue:—Grass-like foliage, deep blue flowers on 3 ft. stems	.35
S. Snow Queen:—Like the above but white flowers	.35
S. Emperor:—A large variety with navy blue flowers	.35
Iris pseudacorus:—A tall, large specie with bright yellow flowers	.35

JAPANESE IRIS, NAMED VARIETIES

Delight:—Double, deep blue	.35
Gold Bound:—White with yellow bands, double	.35
Hannibal:—Single, porcelain veined purple	.35
Mahogany:—Double, mahogany-red, large	.35
Purple and Gold:—Double, name describes colors	.35
Red Riding Hood:—Single, deep red-purple	.35

PHLOX

Gardeners who know only the old-fashioned varieties of Phlox, do not know the possibilities of the newer varieties for landscape effects. They are all perfectly hardy, enduring our severe winters without protection, and when once planted they last a lifetime, if a little pains be taken to divide them every three or four years. Make the ground rich and plant the crowns even with the ground. This collection contains the best of the modern varieties.

All varieties are \$.35 each, \$3.00 per 10 of a kind, except as noted.

Apple Blossom:—Strong growing Phlox with large apple-blossom pink blooms in large trusses.

Annie Cook:—A large light pink Phlox.

Antonin Mercie:—White overlaid with light lilac, large.

Beacon:—Light fiery red, with extra large trusses50

B. Compt:—The darkest red without purple shades.

Betty Lou:—Large deep salmon-pink.

Commander-in-Chief:—Brilliant deep crimson-red with slightly darker eye. Extra rugged growth, with enormous trusses of large flowers.

Daily Sketch:—New, bright salmon-pink with darker eye. Extra large trusses.

Europa:—Large white flowers with bright carmine eye, tall.

Enchantress:—A fine salmon-pink variety.

Ethel Pritchard:—We consider this the best phlox in existence. We have had individual flowers as large as a silver dollar, while the trusses are immense. Color, a beautiful mauve in cloudy weather, almost blue .50

Frau Anton Buchner:—A rich creamy-white blossom of extra large panicles and truss. Medium to tall.

George Stippe:—Deep salmon-pink with red eye.

Hauptmann Koehl:—New dark blood-red.

Jules Sandeau:—Large and free-flowering; of a bright watermelon pink. Considered one of the best.

Leo Schlageter:—Huge, pyramidal trusses of brilliant scarlet-carmine with darker center. One of the best.

Mary Louise:—The largest and best white to date. New50

Miss Lingard:—The earliest phlox, flowering about 3 weeks before other varieties. Never affected with red spider or rust. Pure white. No garden should be without this phlox.

Mrs. Jenkins:—Tall white phlox, rather late but very good.

Painted Lady:—Silvery pink, shaded salmon, with bright red eye.

Progress:—Outstanding new silvery blue; immense florets and trusses.

Prof. Vouchow:—Tall deep pink with lighter eye.

Rhineland:—Standard salmon pink with red eye.

Salmon Queen:—The best light salmon-pink to date.

Widar:—The violet florets have a white star-like eye; very good.

For other Phlox species see our Rock Garden Section.

PEONIES

The prices given below are for strong root divisions of from 2 to 4 strong buds.

Altar Candles:—Japanese type, pink petals, petoloids crimson each	..... 75
Albert Crousse:—Large, shell-pink; a winner at Peony shows	..... \$1.00
Eugenie Verdier:—Hydrangea-pink, center flushed crimson	..... 1.00
Festiva Maxima:—Standard early white, center flecked crimson	..... 1.00
Georgiana Shaylor:—Late, rosy-pink. A top-notch	..... 1.00
Jules Chalot:—A long season bloomer; very double, deep pink	..... .75
June Day:—A very large, deep pink Peony. A prize winner	..... 1.00
Karl Rosenfield:—Undoubtedly the best all around red peony in existence. Extra large, magnificent color	..... 1.00
Martha Bullock:—About the largest and best deep pink Peony	..... 1.25
Mikado:—Japanese type; crimson petaloids, crimson tipped yellow	..... .75
Mon. Jules Elie:—One of the largest Peonies. Shades of pink	..... 1.00
Officinalis rubra:—Old fashion early red Peony; still good	..... 1.00
Reine Hortense:—One of the finest; soft pink	..... 1.00
Sarah Bernhardt:—One of the best; delicate shell pink	..... 1.00
Solange:—Waxy-white with darker shades in center. None better	..... 1.25
Therese:—Highest ranking pink Peony	..... 1.50
Walter Faxon:—Salmon pink; an aristocrat	..... 1.25

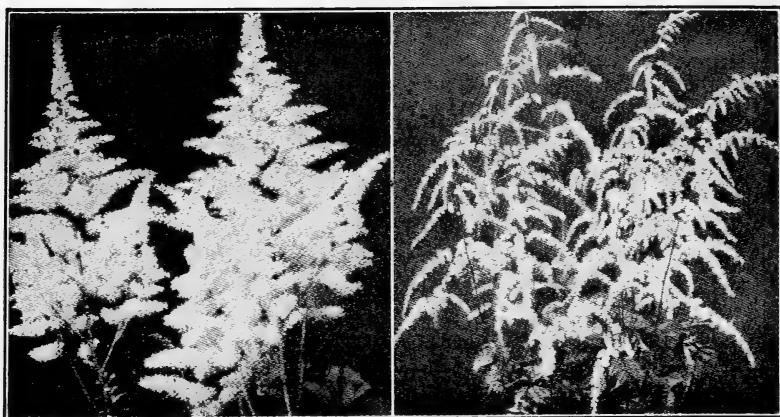
HARDY PERENNIAL ASTERS—(Michaelmas Daisies)

Except as noted all are 35 cents each.

Barr's Pink:—5 ft. tall. The best and the largest deep pink aster.	
Beechwood Challenger:—New. The best red aster to date.	
Blue Plume:—3 ft. Semi-double. Masses of medium-size deep blue flowers in August. One of the newest and best hardy Asters	..... .50
Break of Day:—4 ft. White flushed pink. New	..... .50
Capitaine:—7 ft. Blooms Oct. 1, white tinted lavender.	
Harrington Pink:—4 ft. This new light pink is without doubt the best tall light Aster in existence.	
Lavender Queen:—4 ft. The best tall clear lavender Aster.	
Liege:—2 ft. Early, deep rose-pink. A mass of bloom in September.	
Mt. Everest:—4 ft. This new Aster is the best tall white Aster yet produced. It is snow-white. As yet it is very rare.	
New England superbum:—5 ft. Very large flowers, bright violet-purple.	
New England roseum:—A mauve-pink variety of the above.	
Queen Mary:—4 ft. An improved Climax. The finest light blue Aster.	
Violetta:—3 ft. New; double violet flowers; extra fine	..... .50
Dwarf Asters:—See Rock Garden Section.	

ACONITUM—(Monkshood)

Aconitum Fischeri, Fischer's Monkshood:—The dwarf of the race, growing scarcely 2 ft. tall. Very green foliage with fine sky-blue flowers in September	..... .50
A. Napellus, Early Monkshood:—4-5 ft. This, the earliest of the Monkshood, blooms in July, with long spikes of bright blue flowers	..... .50
A. Spark's Variety:—4-5 ft. Quite different from the others, this Monkshood has large branching heads of dark blue flowers	..... .50
A. bicolor, Blue and White Monkshood:—3-4 ft. This rare and beautiful plant would hardly be recognized as Monkshood. Clear white and blue, in bloom in early August, it is a beauty	..... .75



Gladstone

Betsy Cuperus

DWARF ASTILBE

America:—A fine pale pink Astilbe with large heads growing 18 in. tall.

Fanal:—Newly imported, this fiery red Astilbe is miles ahead of any so-called red Astilbe in existence. This one is RED \$1.00

Gladstone:—Unquestionably the finest dwarf white Astilbe to date.

Gloria atropurpurea:—A new variety with dark pink heads of large size. 24 inches tall.

Queen Alexandra:—One of the best light pinks. A favorite with florists.

Rhineland:—Crimson shaded salmon, a new and superb variety, 2 ft.

TALL HYBRID ASTILBE

Betsy Cuperus:—A splendid new variety growing 5 ft. tall, with graceful drooping flower spikes, 2 ft. long, each spike composed of a great number of flowers, white with a pink center.

Ceres:—This fine garden Astilbe grows about 3 feet tall with beautiful feathery spikes of rosy lilac color.

Gruno:—New variety, light and graceful spikes; salmon-pink; 4 ft.

Marguerite Van Rechteren:—This plant grows about 5 feet high. The flower stem itself has a length of over 3 ft. The very fine fringed flowers are bright red, tinged with dark-lilac.

Meta Immink:—4 ft. Splendid new variety from Holland, with many long flower spikes of a delightful deep pink.

Prof. Wielen:—A new variety with large heads of small white flowers on long graceful stems.

Rosea Maxima Grandis:—4 ft. One of the best of the tall, deep pink varieties.

Excepting Fanal all Astilbe, \$.35. Larger, very heavy plants in the fall \$.50.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE

The Columbine is one of the most beautiful, elegant and graceful of all the hardy plants, not particular as to soil, will stand some shade.

A. Canadensis, Common Wild Columbine:—This familiar red and yellow Columbine is at home in sun or shade; fine for the front of the border .35

A. Chrysantha, Golden Spurred Columbine:—One of the best of the Columbines. Yellow, long spurred and a fine cut flower. 2 ft. tall .35

A. Cap des Rosiers:—3 ft. Discovered by J. E. Mitchell in an ancient cemetery at Cap des Rosiers, Quebec. Clear light pink and the best double Aquilegia known to the discoverer .50

A. caerulea, Rocky Mountain Columbine:—18 in. Large blue and white flowers .50

A. clematiflora:—18 in. Lovely flat blooms in shades of pink and cream. 2 in. in diameter and without any spur. Blooms midsummer .50

A. Crimson Star:—2 ft. Deep red petals; white center. August .50

A. longissima:—Huge yellow flowers with 4 inch spurs .50

A. Pink Hybrids:—24 in. Many shades with long spurs .35

ACHILLEA filipendulina:—Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers on 3 foot stems .35

A. ptarmica:—2 ft. Small white flowers through the summer; good for cutting .35

AGROSTEMMA coronaria, Mullein Pink:—30 inch. The most brilliant red in the perennial garden. Grey foliage. An old-fashioned flower .35

A. Flos Jovis:—Somewhat like the above, but with pink flowers .35

ANCHUSA Dropmore:—3-4 in. An interesting border plant with pretty gentian-blue flowers in June. Good for cutting .35

ANEMONE canadensis:—12 in. White flowers all summer; very hardy. Other varieties of Anemone in the Rock Garden section .35

ANTHEMIS Kelwayi:—2 ft. A very satisfactory perennial for poor soil with golden daisy-like flowers all summer .35

A. Sancta-Johannis:—15 in. Orange-colored blooms in August .35

A. tinctora, Moonlight:—An improved Anthemis with large bright yellow flowers in August .35

ARTEMISIA Abrotanum, Southernwood:—2 ft. Greyish-green, aromatic foliage .35

A. lactiflora:—A tall plant, 5 to 7 ft. with fine foliage and heads of small cream-colored flowers with hawthorn-like fragrance .35

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butter-fly Weed:—A very attractive plant with brilliant orange-colored flowers in August .35

BAPTISIA australis:—3 ft. Indigo-blue, pea shaped flowers in June .35

BOCCONIA cordata:—6-8 ft. Large tropical looking foliage surmounted by large feathery plumes of cream-colored flowers, for background .35

BOLTONIA latisquama:—6-8 ft. A showy plant for the back of the border with aster-like flowers, pink, slightly tinted with lavender .35

B. asteroides:—5-7 ft. A white variety of Boltonia. We consider this plant superior to any of the tall white asters for late fall bloom .35

CAMPANULA alliariaefolia:—2 ft. A bellflower from Asia Minor with fine spikes of long, pendant, creamy-white flowers .35

C. carpathica, Carpathian Harebell, blue:—One of the few plants that should be in every garden and also in the Rock Garden. Grows in compact tufts about 8 inches high with clear blue flowers on wiry stems. A mass of bloom from June to September. A great edging plant .35

C. carpathica, white:—Like the above except in color, which is pure white. An equally good plant	.35
C. glomerata:—18 in. A Campanula that should be in every garden. In June and July it has large close heads of deep blue flowers	.35
C. Latifolia:—Splendid border plant; 3-4 ft tall, with many large 2 inch long, purple bells in late summer. Long lived	.35
C. persicifolia, Telham Beauty:—3 ft. One of the finest perennials. Huge, bell-shaped flowers of rich lavender-blue in July	.35
C. persicifolia alba:—3 ft. Large pure white bells in July	.35
C. persicifolia, Moerheimi:—3 ft. Semi-double white bells in July	.50
C. rapunculoides:—2 ft. A Siberian bell-flower with bright blue bells in early July	.35
C. trachelium:—2 ft. Light purple drooping flowers in August	.35

Other Campanulas may be found in the Rock Garden Section.

CENTAUREA dealbata: —24 in. Large and striking rose-pink flowers in July	.35
C. macrocephalia:—Large, thistle-like golden yellow flowers; useful for cutting and showy in borders. July and August. 3½ ft. high	.35
C. montana, Perennial Cornflower:—Grows 2 ft. high, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July to September	.35

CHELONE Lyoni: —3-4 ft. Lovely rose-pink flowers; fine in masses; midsummer	.35
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CIMICIFUGA racemosa: —Handsome, shade-loving plants bearing in July and August, long spikes of pure white flowers; 4-6 ft. high	.35
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CHRYSANTHEMUMS:—For more than a quarter of a century, many gardeners have noted the paucity of Chrysanthemums listed in our annual catalogs. The reason was that although we spent much money in testing hundreds of so-called hardy Chrysanthemums, almost none were found of any use in this Cold Country. Not only are our winters cold, but our summers are short, and a Chrysanthemum that is not in full bloom on Sept. 1, is absolutely worthless in northern New England or anywhere along the Canadian border east of the Rockies.

About 15 or 20 years ago we were given the so-called "Scotch Mum," first brought to this country, more than a century ago, by a flower-loving Scotch woman. Scotch Mum was hardy and when established, was usually in full bloom early in August. This was our first Chrysanthemum. A few years later, Amaliae, came to us. This was a very fine rather dwarf Chrysanthemum, pink in color and blooming in August. It became No. 2 here. Just before the recent war, we received our No. 3:—Dean Kay: a hardy, tall, bright pink, blooming August 1.

In the meantime, out in Minnesota, with its cold winters and short summers, outstanding work was being done breeding Chrysanthemums that would give blooms and not just buds and foliage in that cold state, and now we have the "Minnesota" Chrysanthemums, which, I firmly believe, will give a real boom to the growing of this beautiful flower in our coldest states. Below, I offer a few of the best of these Minnesota Mums with my whole-hearted endorsement. The Cold Country will now grow Chrysanthemums.

Scotch Mum:—12 in. Very early; perfectly hardy. White ageing pink	.35
Amaliae:—12 in. Large double pink flowers in August	.35
Dean Kay:—2 ft. Very fine double pink flowers. Has bloomed some years as early as July 15	.35

Minnesota Chrysanthemums

We have only small quantities of these Mums and can only sell one of a variety to each customer. By 1948 we shall have plenty of most of them and other varieties equally good. These are all pot grown plants and the price is uniformly \$.50 each, while they last.

Chippewa:—2 ft. Large double deep purple flowers in August.

Glacier:—2 ft. Extra large double snow white flowers.

Moonglow:—18 in. A lovely light yellow double.

Redgold:—2 ft. A bright scarlet pompom type.

Redwood:—18 in. Semi-double, oxblood red.

Welcome:—20 in. Double, bright mallow-purple.

CONVALLARIA majalis, Lily of the Valley:—8-12 in. This lovely flower does best in shady places. Make the ground rich and give plenty of water. Single plants, 3 for 25 cents, or 75 cents per 10; clumps, 60 cents.

CONVALLARIA majalis rosea, Pink Lily-of-the-Valley:—The rare light pink form of the above. Equally good in every way. Single plants .50

COREOPSIS:—A very attractive perennial with an abundance of large yellow, daisy-like flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting35

DAPHNE cneorum:—See Rock Garden Section.

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids:—6 ft. The finest strain of Delphiniums in existence. Far better than any English strain, mostly double .50

D. grandiflora, Chinese Delphinium:—1 ft. A low-growing, much branched Delphinium with flowers of deep, clear blue, blooms all summer35

DIANTHUS plumarius, Clove Pink:—The old-fashioned Clove Pink is still one of the best garden flowers. Fragrant and very floriferous .35

D. caesius, Cheddar Pink:—One of the best Pinks where given enough room. It will make a perfect circular cushion 2 feet in diameter and about 6 in. high completely covered with clear pink flowers. A beauty35

Other Dianthus species may be found in the Rock Garden Section.

DICTAMNUS flaxinella:—3 ft. A very showy border perennial having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious pink flowers in June .35

D. flaxinella alba:—A white form of the above which is even more desirable in the garden50

DIGITALIS ambigua:—3 ft. A true perennial Foxglove, with soft yellow flowers marked with brown. Blooms in July35

D. Shirley Hybrids:—4 ft. The finest strain of the modern Foxglove35

DIELYTRA spectabilis, Bleeding Heart:—The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart with its long racemes of rosy-red, heart-shaped flowers in early summer. Is still one of the best perennials in cultivation. Large clumps, 50 cents each. \$4.50 per 10.

D. eximia, Plumy Bleeding Heart:—A low-growing variety with fern-like leaves and rose-pink blooms all summer35

DODECATHEON media, Shooting Star:—2 ft. A pretty perennial from the western prairies with rose-colored flowers in June35

DORONICUM plantagineum, Leopard's Bane:—3 ft. The earliest daisy-like flower to bloom in the spring. The single flowers are produced on long stiff stems and resemble a yellow daisy with yellow center35

ECHINOPS rito, Globe Thistle:—3-4 ft. An interesting thistle-like plant, with large globular heads of deep metallic-blue flowers in late summer35



DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS—(Bleeding Heart)

ERIGERON macranthus, Purple Fleabane:—2 ft. A fine hardy perennial has large light-purple daisy-like flowers in July. Good for cutting35

ERYNGIUM planum, Sea Holly:—3 ft. This is a prickly plant in every respect, the leaves are prickly, the flower head is surrounded with prickly bracts and the flower itself is like a thistle, colored light blue .35

FILIPENDULA hexapetala, Dropwort:—3 ft. Large white flowers in August. An old garden favorite35

F. rubra, Pink Queen of the Meadows:—4-5 ft. Large deep-pink flowers held high above the foliage in August. A fine old perennial .50

F. Ulmaria fl. pl.:—4 ft. Double white plumes over heavy foliage in July35

FUNKIA variegata, Variegated Funkia:—This beautiful plant has foliage variegated white and green and about 6 inches high making it a fine plant to edge beds with; pretty blue flowers in July35

GAILLARDIA grandiflora, Blanket Flower:—One of our most gorgeous perennials. Large daisy-like flowers in crimson and gold35

G. Ruby:—A dark wine-red self color35

G. Mr. Sherwood:—The best pure yellow Gaillardia35

GEUM, Fire Opal:—An outstanding new Geum, with large, double, fiery, orange-scarlet flowers. Very hardy and free blooming. May to July. 18 to 24 inches high50

G. Princess Juliana (new):—Large semi-double orange colored flowers from May to July; 18-24 inches high. Hardy and free50

GYPSOPHILA paniculata, Baby's Breath:—2 ft. Tiny mist-like flowers that give grace and lightness to any bouquet35

G. Bristol Fairy:—A wonderful improvement on the old Gypsophila, being much larger in plant and flower. Small white flowers all summer50

HELENIUM autumnale, Helen's Flower:—One or more varieties of this perennial should be in every garden, as together with the Boltonia and the Hardy Asters, they give a wealth of flowers well into November. When all other flowers have succumbed to the frosts, then these flowers are in their glory. We offer them in the following varieties:

H. autumnale:—5-6 ft. Large heads of deep golden flowers in September35

H. Riverton Gem:—6 ft. Old gold flowers, suffused terra-cotta, and turning to wallflower red. Blooms in September35

H. Riverton Beauty:—6 ft. Ray flowers yellow with black centers .35

H. Moerheimii:—3 ft. A dwarf variety of Riverton Gem35

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lilies)

The Day Lilies have always been very popular plants for the garden and in the last few years this popularity has greatly increased by the addition of many new Hybrids. These Hybrids are generally much larger, some new shades have been evolved and the flowering season lengthened.

H. Apricot:—2 ft. Large light orange flowers in May50

H. D. D. Wyman:—3 ft. Large golden yellow, center petal, reddish. Blooms in August50

H. flava:—3 ft. Old-fashioned Lemon Day Lily, light yellow. July. .35

H. fulva:—3 ft. Tawny Day Lily. Yellow with russet. June . . .35

H. Goldini:—2½ ft. Rich deep orange in July50

H. Hypericum:—4 ft. The largest flowers of all the Hems, generally considered by experts as the finest pale yellow yet1.00

H. John A. Crawford:—3 ft. Very large apricot yellow. July . .50

H. Kwanzo:—4 ft. August, coppery-red flowers. Double50

H. Lemona:—4 ft. Large clear yellow. Blooms in August50

H. Margaret Perry:—3 ft. Orange-red lined with yellow. August .50

H. Mikado:—Orange with dark red area in each petal1.00

H. Mrs. A. H. Austin:—3 ft. Deep golden orange, August. Large .50

H. Mrs. W. H. Wyman:—3 ft. Pale glistening yellow; August .50

H. Serenade:—3 ft. Softest yellow touched with traces of pink .1.50

HEUCHERA, Coral Bells:—All varieties of this plant are lovely border perennials. See Rock Garden Section. All35

HELIOPSIS pitcheriana:—A fine perennial growing about 4-5 ft. high and covered with large daisy-like flowers of purest yellow, all summer35

H. Pitcheriana fl. pl.:—A semi-double form of the above35

LAVANDULA veris, Lavender:—This is the true Sweet Lavender, and grows 12 in. high, delightfully fragrant flowers in late summer . .35

- LIATRIS spicata, Kansas Gay Feather:**—A very conspicuous and attractive perennial which blooms in midsummer with long narrow spikes of purple flowers which last a long time. 3 ft. .35
L. pycnostachya:—4-5 ft. Similar to above but grows taller .35
- LINUM perenne, Blue Flax:**—12-18 in. Blue Flax is one of our loveliest perennials. The foliage and flowers are very delicate and airy. The flowers are lovely blue and come from May to heavy frosts .35
L. perenne album:—A white variety of the above .35
- LOBELIA cardinalis, Cardinal Flower:**—1-4 ft. Handsome border plants that will thrive in any garden, but prefer a moist soil; do well in partial shade. Has brilliant scarlet flowers on long spikes in August .35
L. syphilitica:—2-3 ft. Similar to above excepting the color is blue .35
- LUPINES, Mixed English Hybrids:**—We have about 1,000 of these plants all raised from seed of named varieties. They are large, fine plants in an infinite number of shades and are offered as they come at 35 cents each.
- L. (The New Russell)*:—2 ft. The finest Lupines yet produced. Year old plants, most of which bloomed last summer .50
- LYCHNIS chalconica, Maltese Cross:**—Heads of vivid scarlet flowers blooming a long time. 3 ft. tall .35
L. viscaria splendens:—A fine perennial growing about 15 inches tall with masses of bright flowers in midsummer .35
L. viscaria splendens fl. pl.:—A double form of the above .35
L. Flos Jovis:—Grey foliage and pink flowers in midsummer .35
- LYSIMACHIA punctata:**—18 in. An uncommon native perennial with whorls of yellow flowers from August to frost .35
- LYTHRUM salicaria roseum, Rose Loosestrife:**—A vigorous plant growing to 5 ft. high, with spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to frost .35
- MALVA moschata, Musk Mallow:**—A fine branching perennial growing about 2 ft. high and covered with clear pink flowers about 2 in. in diameter all through the summer .35
M. moschata alba:—A glistening white variety of the above .35
- MERTENSIA Virginica, Virginia Bluebells:**—18 in. An early spring flowering perennial with tubular flowers of sky-blue fading to pink as they age. After flowering the plant lies down until the following spring .35
- MONARDA Cerise Queen:**—3 ft. A beautiful new color in Bee Balms. Names describes the color. All Bee Balms should be planted in masses .35
M. didyma, Bee Balm:—2-3 ft. Large brilliant scarlet blossoms from July to September .35
M. fistulosa Lavender Bee Balm:—2-3 ft. Lavender flowers, in August .35
M. rosea, Cherry-red Bee Balm:—3-4 ft. A beautiful Bee Balm when planted in large clumps. Rosy-red flowers in September .35
- MYOSOTIS palustris, Everblooming Forget-me-not:**—A beautiful Forget-me-not for moist places, where it blooms all summer. Will do well in any good garden soil .35
- OENOTHERA fruticosa:**—1 to 2 ft. Sometimes called Sun-drops. Bright yellow flowers in June and July .35
- PENSTEMON Torreyi:**—2 ft. Sturdy and brilliant long loose panicles of tubular, scarlet flowers in August .35
P. Torreyi rosea:—A pink flowering form of the above .35
P. calycosus:—18 in. Light lavender, very floriferous, large blooms .35

P. Garnet:—18 in. A most outstanding new introduction. Has sprays of bright rosy-red, very large flowers in late summer. Not reliably hardy north of New York City, yet this is so good that any gardener with a greenhouse for winter protection should grow this plant; and south of New York where no protection will be required it should soon become one of the most conspicuous plants in any garden where grown50

P. grandiflora:—2 ft. Largest and best of the Penstemons50

See Rock Garden Section for many other Penstemons.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica, False Dragon Head:—A very handsome midsummer flowering perennial, spikes of pink tubular flowers . . .35

P. alba:—A white form of the above35

P. Vivid:—The dwarf variety growing about 18 inches high, with large heads of very large flowers of deep pink; an outstanding perennial35

P. Rosy Spire:—3 ft. Long showy spikes of deep crimson35

ORIENTAL POPPIES

This gorgeous perennial should be planted in early spring or during its domant period in August and September. The named varieties offered below are much superior to seedling plants.

Goliath:—Enormous blooms of brilliant scarlet35

Joyce:—Large and choice. Old Rose color35

Henri Caveux:—Best described as Old Rose color35

Mrs. Perry:—Salmon-pink; very fine35

Olympia:—The earliest; flame-color, double35

Orange Beauty:—The finest orange-colored Poppy35

Sass' Pink:—The best light pink; new and rare50

Wurtembergia:—Charming shape; glowing rosy-red35

PAPAVER nudicale, Iceland Poppy:—12-18 in. These lovely dwarf plants are of great value in the sunny border or Rock Garden. Their brilliant orange-yellow, white or pink flowers are produced all summer35

PLATYCODON grandiflora, Balloon Flower:—2-2½ ft. Neat, branched bushes of upright growth. Attractive blue flowers from July to October35

POLEMONIUM caeruleum, Jacob's Ladder:—This old-fashioned flower has erect stems of sky-blue flowers, a foot or so tall and blooms in July and August35

PYRETHRUM uliginosum, Giant Daisy:—3-5 ft. A good plant for the back of the border; large daisy-like flowers in August and Sept. .35

P. Hybridum, Painted Daisy:—One of the most beautiful perennials, bearing large daisy-like flowers all summer, ranging from a white to deep red with yellow centers. Deep green finely cut foliage35

RUDBECKIA Newmanni:—Perennial Black-eyed Susan. A fine perennial with deep orange-yellow flowers on long, wiry stems. Blooms all the summer35

R. purpurea, Purple Cone Flower:—A very attractive perennial with large, purple, daisy-like flowers on long stems. Blooms from July to October35

SALVIA azurea:—4 ft. A fine autumn blooming perennial, covered in September with light blue flowers35

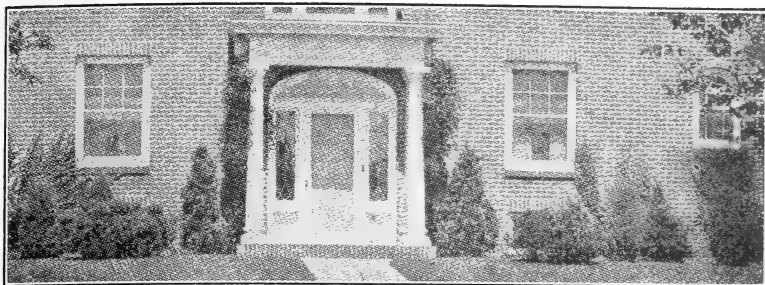
S. patens:—12 in. A small dark blue Salvia; blooms in August .35

S. Pitcheri:—3 ft. A darker blue than *S. azurea*, and blooms about a week later; otherwise much the same35

SANTOLINA incana, Lavender Cotton:—10 in. About the loveliest grey foliage in existence. Makes beautiful little hedges for walks and for the front of borders. It should be bought in quantity

.35 each; \$3.00 per 10...

SHASTA Daisy: —Similar to our field daisy but much larger . .	.35
SIDALCEA Rose Queen: —3 ft. Erect growing, more or less branching plants, producing their showy rose-colored flowers in July . . . .	.35
SPHAERALCEA remota: —6 ft. Leaves maple-like. Hundreds of brightest rose-colored flowers 2 in. across all through the month of August. A new and outstanding plant; long lived and perfectly hardy .50	
SPIREA ulmaria fl. pl.: —3 ft. Large plumes of double creamy-white flowers in early summer . . . . .	.35
THALICTRUM adiantifolium, Maidenhair Meadowrue: —3-4 ft. A light airy plant with feathery yellow flowers . . . . .	.35
T. Rochebrunianum: —6-8 ft. Called Lavender Mist Meadow-Rue by many, this newcomer is the loveliest and best tall perennial that has been introduced to our gardens for more than 50 years. Has stood 40 below zero here in Vermont. Will grow in sun or shade. Has foliage like a large Maidenhair fern and hundreds, yes thousands of blooms on well established plants. These blooms are as large as silver half-dollars and the loveliest pure lavender. Neither insect nor disease bothers it here. Blooms for six weeks in late summer . . . . .	.50
THERMOPSIS caroliniana: —3 ft. A showy plant with spikes of yellow flowers resembling Lupines . . . . .	.35
TRADESCANTIA Virginica, Spiderwort: —2 ft. This old-fashioned flower produces a succession of blue flowers all summer . . . . .	.35
T. brevicaulis alba: —Smaller than the above with white blooms . . . .	.35
T. rosea: —Smaller than <i>T. Virginica</i> , with rich rose-colored blooms . . . . .	.35
TRADESCANTIA, Named Varieties: —The following named varieties originated in England and were introduced into this country by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction." These varieties are all better than the Native plant.	
Blue Stone:—Very large sky-blue flowers . . . . .	.50
Iris Pritchard:—Almost white with blue center and midrib of each flower blue; large flowers . . . . .	.50
James Stratton:—Extra large light purple . . . . .	.50
Leonora:—Dark blue, very large; differs from Purple Dome . . . .	.50
Lilac Time:—One of the loveliest. Lilac shading to white on outer edges of petals . . . . .	.50
Purple Dome:—Large dark purple shading to blue on outer edges of petals . . . . .	.50
Vermont Ruby:—A fine ruby-colored Tradescantia . . . . .	.50
TROLLIUS ledebouri, Golden Queen: —3-4 ft. This Globe Flower is unquestionably a great advance over the older varieties, being larger, and giving many more flowers during a longer period of bloom . . . .	.75
T. europeus: —2 in. The old-fashioned Globe Flower is still an excellent perennial . . . . .	.75
UVULARIA grandiflora, Large Bellwort: —A very graceful plant from 12 to 18 in. high with many drooping lily-like flowers in June . .35	
VALERIANA officinalis, Hardy Garden Heliotrope: —3-5 ft. Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during July and August, with delicious Heliotrope odor . . . . .	.35
VERONICA amethystina: —A dwarf perennial with beautiful spikes of gentian-like flowers in July. Grows about 15 in. high . . . . .	.35
V. spicata: —2-3 ft. A fine border plant with spikes of deep blue flowers in midsummer . . . . .	.35
V. teucrium: —A fine Veronica for edging beds or the Rock Garden. Grows 10 in. and gives a wealth of blue flowers in June . . . . .	.35
V. Virginica, alba: —4 ft. A beautiful plant, white flowers with yellow anthers, in long graceful spikes, with metallic green foliage in whorls . . . . .	.35



Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens

Because of the advanced age of the owner of this nursery and his complete inability to secure reliable help, this nursery will for the present discontinue the packing and shipping of Fruit trees, Ornamental trees, Shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, and all Evergreens.

The thousands of fine specimens of this large stock still growing at the nursery will be sold to the local people or to anyone coming to the nursery for them. We still have about 50 fine specimens of Bearing Apple trees, 7 years old, priced at \$3.50 each. A large list of deciduous ornamental shrubs, such as Amelanchier (Shadbush), Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry), Azalea rosea, Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush), Daphne mezereum, Daphne cneorum, Euonymus alatis (Burning Bush), Hydrangea, (Hills of Snow), Hydrangea P. G. (Common Hydrangea), Ilex verticillata (Winterberry), Common Purple Lilac, Common White Lilac, a few named French hybrid Lilacs, Spirea Anthony Waterer, Spirea Van Houtte (Bridal Wreath), Spirea trichocarpa (Korean Spirea), Common White Snowberry, American High Bush Cranberry, European High Bush Cranberry, and others—all at \$1.00 each here at the nursery.

In Evergreens we have hundreds of fine specimens of the following: Abies concolor (Silver Fir), Pfitzer's Juniper, Sabin Juniper, White Spruce, Norway Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, Koster Blue Spruce, Englemann's Blue Spruce, Mugho Pine, White Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Threadleaf Retinospera, Japanese Yew, American Hemlock, Common Arborvitae, Pyramidal Arborvitae, Globe Arborvitae, Siberian Arborvitae and Hovey's Arborvitae. We will dig and load these into your truck here at the nursery for one-half the market price for such stock.

Real Bargains In EVERGREENS

We offer the best bargains in any of the above Evergreens if you buy them in the field, dig them and take them away in your own truck.

For instance, we will sell Koster Blue Spruce or Abies Concolor 25 ft. high, cheap at \$50.00 each for \$10.00 in the field. Austrian Pine 20 ft. tall, perfect trees and cheap at \$25.00 each for \$5.00 apiece in the field. Hundreds of equally good bargains if you have the truck to handle these trees. Come to the nursery by appointment, and select and take away your own trees. Any evergreen sold in the ground here, to be dug and taken away at from one-third to one-fifth its retail market price.

LARGE FERNS FOR SUNNY PLACES

The following Ferns do not require shade if given a fairly damp soil:

Hayscented Fern (*Dennstaedtia punctiloba*):—Grows from 1 to 2 ft. high with very graceful fronds forming dense mats. 35 cents each.

Crested Fern (*Dryopteris cristata*):—An upright growing fern with narrow fronds from 12 to 18 in. high. Native to open bogs. 35 cents each.

Clinton's Fern (*Dryopteris cristata*, *Clintoniana*):—3 ft. Broader fronds than the Crested Fern and much rarer. 50 cents each.

Marsh Fern (*Dryopteris thelypteris*):—A 12 in. fern for open wet spots. 35 cents each.

Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*):—One of our common marsh ferns. 35 cents each.

Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*):—Grows from 3 to 5 ft. high. This is one of our finest large ferns. 35 cents each.

Interrupted Fern (*Osmunda Claytoniana*):—An excellent large fern for open sun. 35 cents each.

Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*):—Generally considered one of our most beautiful ferns. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cents each.

Ostrich Fern (*Pteretis nodulosa*):—No plant is more graceful than this fine and it is very easy to grow. 35 cents each.

Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*):—Will grow in dry soil in full sun. 35 cents each.

Virginia Chain Fern:—(*Woodwardia virginica*):—3 ft. Broad glossy fronds in swampy places. Uncommon in this section. 50 cents each.

LARGE FERNS FOR SHADY SPOTS

Lady Fern (*Athyrium Felix-femina*):—A graceful and easy to grow fern from 1 to 3 ft. tall. 35 cents each.

Silver Spleenwort (*Athyrium acrostichoides*):—A beautiful slender fern that is none too common. 35 cents each.

Narrow-leaved Spleenwort (*Athyrium pycnocarpum*):—30 in. A very fine and rare fern. Easy in shade. 50 cents each.

Boott's Shield Fern (*Dryopteris Boottii*):—30 in. Wide fronds. Probably a natural cross between *D. cristata* and *D. spinulosa*. Very good. 50 cents each.

Male Fern (*Dryopteris Felix-mas*):—3 ft. Very dark green, almost evergreen. Probably our rarest large fern. Very easy. \$1.00 each.

New York Fern (*Dryopteris noveboracensis*):—20 in. Light green. Will also grow in full sun if given plenty of water. 35 cents each.

Goldie's Fern (*Dryopteris Goldiana*):—One of the largest of the Wood Ferns, growing from 3 to 4 ft. high. Rare. 50 cents each.

Marginal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*):—One of the best of the evergreen Wood Ferns, growing from 2 to 3 ft. high. 35 cents each.

Fancy Fern (*Dryopteris spinulosa*):—A very lacy and beautiful evergreen fern growing up to 3 ft. 35 cents each.

Mountain Fancy Fern (*Dryopteris spinulosa dilatata*):—Probably the most beautiful fern of the Northland, seldom found below 3,000 ft. altitude. 50 cents each.

Rattlesnake Fern (*Botrychium virginianum*):—This odd shaped fern is not common and is well worth planting. 12 to 18 in. 35 cents.

Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*):—A fine evergreen fern, growing from 12 to 18 in. tall. 35 cents each.

Brauns Holly Fern (*Polystichum Brauni*):—Rare and beautiful. 50 cents each.

Late summer or early autumn is unquestionably the best time to plant hardy ferns.

The Mitchell Nurseries

DATE _____

Ship When :

Quantity	Name of Plant	Price Each	Amount
Carry Forward			

(Over)

ORDER CONTINUED

Quantity	Name of Plant	Price Each	Amount
	Brought Forward		
	Total		

SUBSTITUTES

Please list below a few substitutes we may use if out of any of the above plants.

[illegible]

BEDDING AND ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS

We offer the following varieties at the uniform price of 50 cents per dozen nicely packed in moss and post paid. Price at the Greenhouse, 40 cents per dozen. No order for shipment accepted for less than \$2.00.

Asters in the following colors:—Azure blue, deep rose, Peach Blossom, purple, shell pink, white, Heart of France red, El Monte crimson, and mixed.

Bedding Petunias in the following varieties:—Celestial rose, Rose of Heaven, Heavenly Blue, Snowball, Black Prince (claret), Howard's Star.

Ten weeks stock in the following colors:—Blood-red, Carmine-pink, Canary-yellow, Purple and mixed.

Marigolds in the following varieties:—Guinea Gold, Fire Cross, Crown of Gold and mixed.

Zinnias in the following varieties:—Gold Medal mixed, Dahlia flowered, Old Rose and Crimson Monarch.

Also the following:—Ageratum, Arctotis grandis; Annual Larkspur; mixed; Annual Canterbury Bells, Annual Chrysanthemum; Blue Lace flower; Calendula; Clarkia; Cosmos; Early Sensation; Dianthus Sweet Wivelsfield; Godeta; Lobelia; Nicotiana Crimson Bedder; Phlox Drummond; Salpiglossis. Scabiosa—mixed; Schizanthus; Snapdragons—mixed, Strawflower and Sweet Sultans.

Dark Red Geraniums in full bloom, out of 3½-in. pots, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen at the greenhouse.

Vincas:—From 4 inch pots, 50 cents each.

Tomato Plants:—From 3 inch pots, \$1.25 per dozen at greenhouse. Other vegetable plants at 35 cents per dozen.



COLLECTIONS

We have been asked from time to time for collections of plants suitable for gifts or for beginners who are not familiar with the different species. The following collections have been prepared to meet this demand. Customers may rely on good value and a selection of worthwhile plants.

Collection

Number	Price
1 12 showy but easily grown Rock plants blooming at different times and in different colors for the hot sunny Rock Garden	\$3.50
2 12 showy and easily grown Rock plants blooming at different times and in different colors for the shady Rock Garden	\$3.50
3 12 showy varieties for the hot sunny wall	\$3.50
4 12 showy varieties for the shady wall	\$3.50
5 6 different Dianthus for the sunny Rock Garden	\$2.00
6 12 choice Rock Garden Irises, all different	\$3.50
7 12 choice and different Sedums	\$3.50
8 12 choice and different Sempervivums	\$3.50
9 6 different and choice Saxifrages for the beginner	\$2.00
10 25 showy Rock plants for the beginner, all different	\$7.00



HOW TO GET TO MITCHELL NURSERIES

Arriving in Barre City, inquire for either Merchant Street or Maple Ave. Take either one, as they come together just outside of the city, and go straight one mile until you come to where a new school is situated on the left. Here the road forks: take the right hand road and go straight for one mile from the schoolhouse and you will see the smoke stack of the nursery greenhouses on the hill to the left. Go straight ahead and take the first left hand turn and in a moment you are at New England's Coldest Nursery.

We are always glad to welcome visitors at our Nursery, which is situated 3 miles from Barre, Vermont, near the Barre Country Club.

You can here select your plants and take them home with you or have them sent by express or mail.

We have many varieties, in small quantities, not listed in this catalog; we have nearly as many varieties of Rock Plants, not listed, as we have in our catalog list.

This Nursery is not connected in any way with the George Mitchell Gardens of Williamstown, Vt.